ALL ABOUT HISTORY

Mad monarchs
Ten cruel, misunderstood and completely insane kings and queens

GANGS OF NEW YORK
The real story behind the violent 19th-century gangs

THE WOLFPACK
Join the crew of a WWII U-boat stalking the seas for prey

10 GRUESOME TORTURE DEVICES

GLADIATOR † SLAVE † REVOLUTIONARY

SPARTACUS
How one man almost brought the mighty Roman Republic to its knees

Joan of Arc
Busting 19 myths, untruths and legends

FALL OF THE BERLIN WALL
25-year anniversary eyewitness account

FEARSOME AZTEC WARRIORS
What if the Aztecs had beaten the Spanish?

BATTLE OF THE BOYNE
Two crowned kings fight it out for the throne

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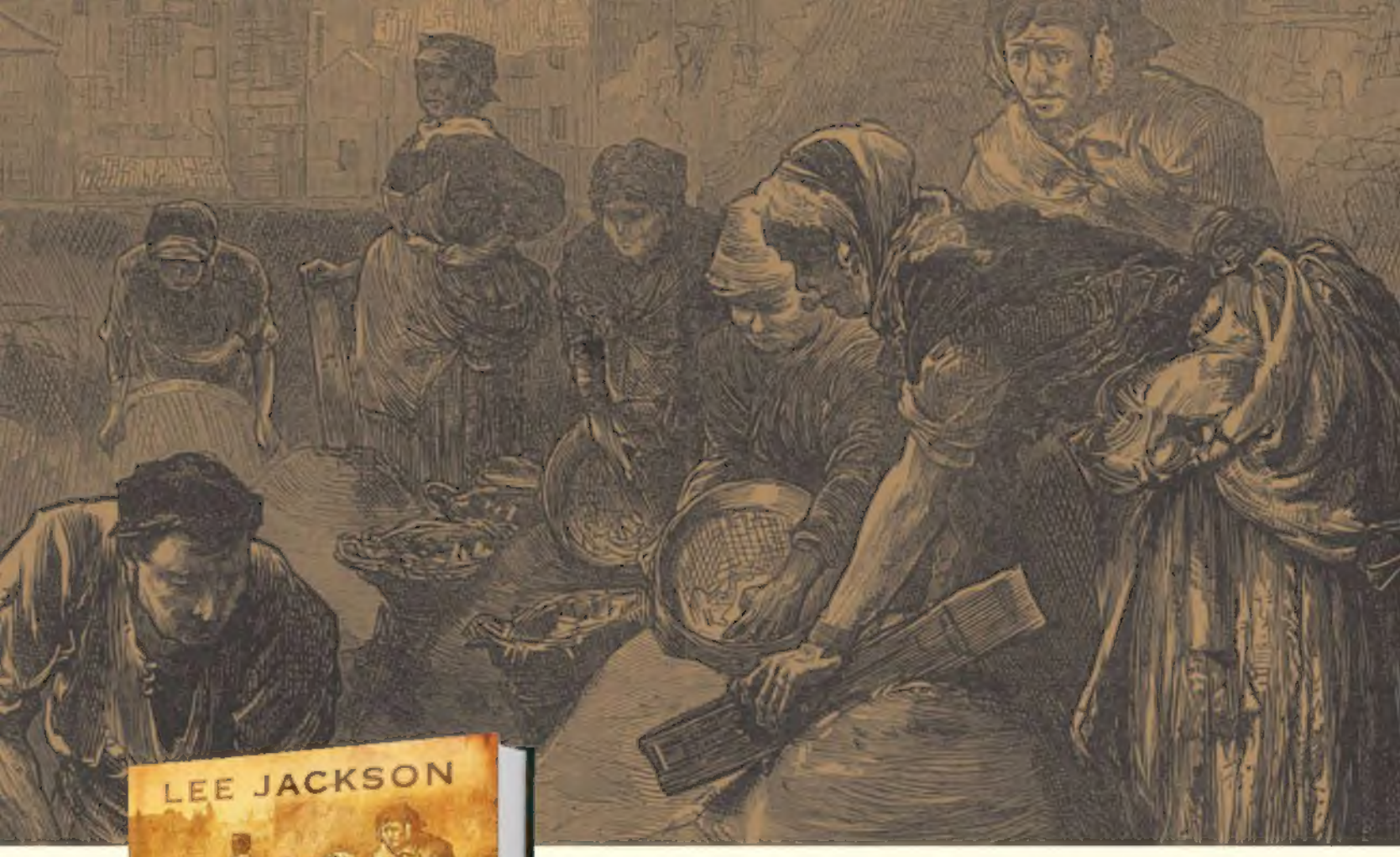

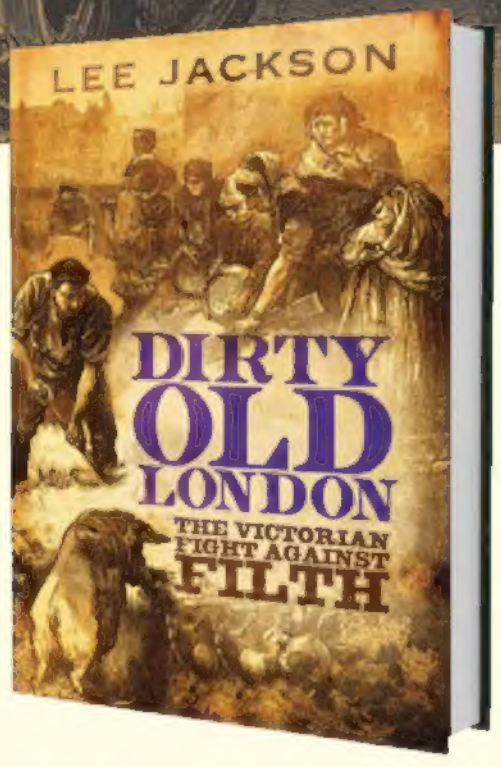

DIRTY OLD LONDON

THE VICTORIAN FIGHT AGAINST FILTH

LEE JACKSON

Lee Jackson guides us through the filthy streets, squalid slums, injurious factories and dirty homes of the Victorian metropolis, and introduces us to the heroes who fought against the tide of filth in nineteenth-century London.

'Well illustrated, often wry, thoroughly researched and absorbing' – Philippa Stockley, *Evening Standard*

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The fall of the Berlin Wall led to Germany becoming a united country once again - read an eyewitness account on page 28

Welcome

Some historical figures have such a myriad of legends and myths tied to them that it can be hard to separate the fact from the fiction. In our latest action-packed issue we devote features to two of them: Spartacus and Joan of Arc.

Spartacus, the gladiator-turned-rebellion-leader, died in 71 BCE, so it's perhaps not surprising that much of his life is a mystery, but Joan of Arc died in 1431, so the amount of misconceptions surrounding her are harder to explain. To discover 19 myths about the French icon turn to page 68 and join Spartacus's rebellion on page 52.

On 9 November 1989 a wall that had divided a country since 1961 came crashing down. The fall of the Berlin Wall was one of the most important moments in recent history, and we've managed to secure an interview with someone who was there on this momentous day. Read our Eye Witness feature as the 25-year anniversary of the Wall's fall approaches.

On a personal note, this will be my last issue as editor. Thank you to everyone who reads it and for all of the feedback I've received – mostly good, some things we could do better! I'm proud of the magazine the team produce and all of the hard work that goes into every issue. This really has been a dream job.

Andrew Brown
Editor

Issue 19 highlights

Greatest Battles
In 1690 a battle in Boyne, Ireland was fought between two monarchs, the Catholic James and the Protestant William. Its outcome would decide the future of a nation.

What If?
The Aztec civilisation had defeated the Spanish conquistadors led by Hernan Cortés and developed new weaponry and military tactics?

The Deadly Wolfpack
Dive deep beneath the waves with the crews of Germany's WWII U-boats as they stalk the oceans looking for unsuspecting prey to attack.

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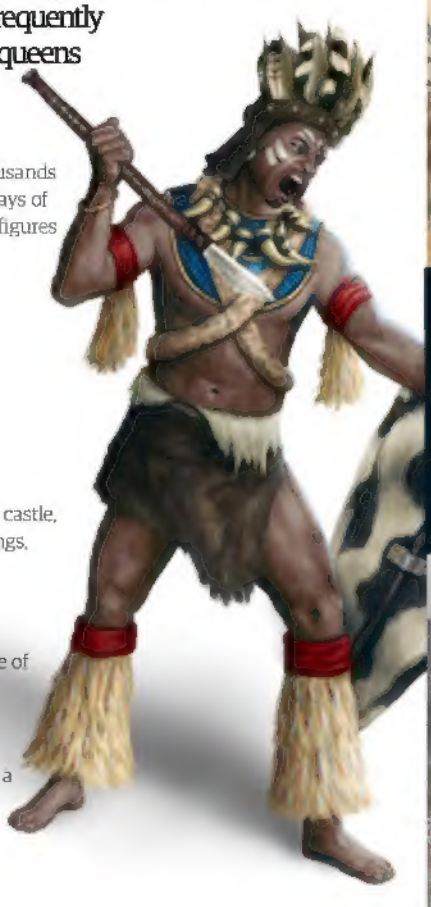
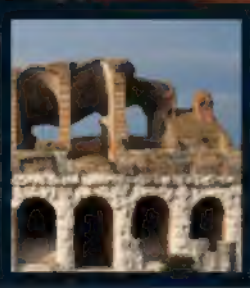
A mighty Zulu warrior king





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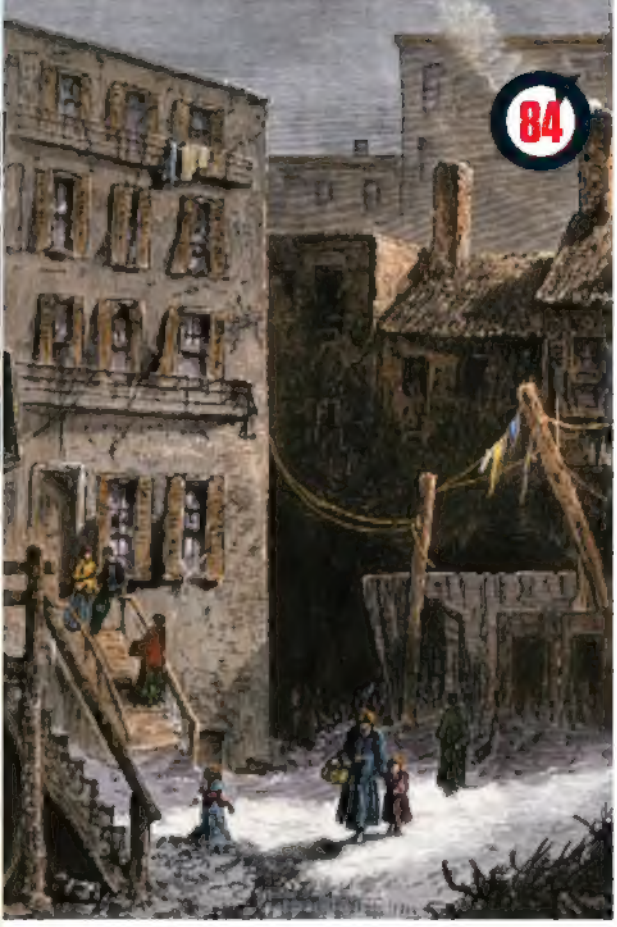
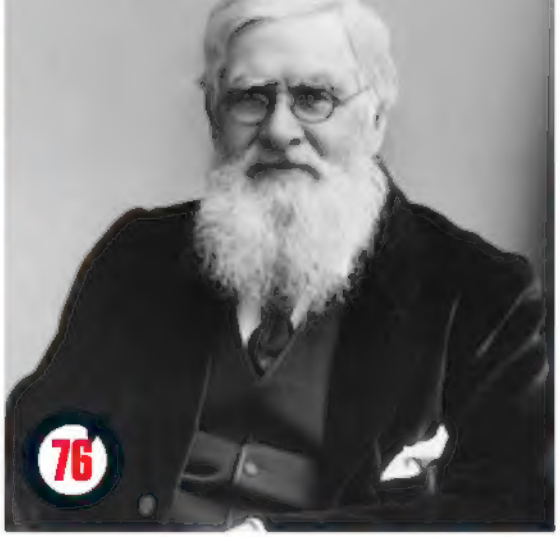
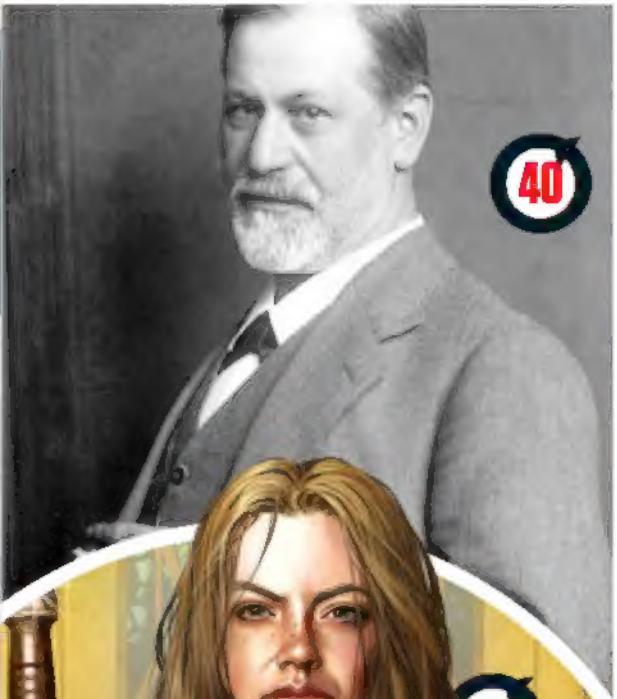
Slum gangs who battled for political influence, power and prestige







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HISTORY IN COLOUR

WHERE THERE'S SMOKE...

Boston firemen pose with their new fire engine that will enable them to answer emergencies quicker. The first informal fire service in America dates to 1647, but not until the start of the 20th Century was a regular fire service formed. Internal-combustion fire engines first arrived in 1907, replacing steam-powered vehicles, which had themselves superseded horse-drawn fire trucks.

1920s

© Alamy

DEFINING MOMENT

TUTANKHAMUN'S TOMB

Howard Carter and an Egyptian worker remove an item from the tomb of Pharaoh Tutankhamun, discovered by Carter and the Earl of Carnarvon in the Valley of the Kings in Egypt. As the pharaoh was only nine when he died, the tomb was relatively small, but the wonders reignited interest in Ancient Egypt. It remains the most complete tomb of a pharaoh ever discovered.

4 November 1922

DEFINING MOMENT

TROOPS LEAVE AFGHANISTAN

Soviet tanks and troops leave Afghanistan following a nine-year war in the Asian country, which had started when Soviet troops first entered the country in December 1979. The Soviets had a long military history with Afghanistan, competing with Britain for its territory in the 1800s. The Soviet involvement heightened the tensions of the Cold War and led to America secretly arming many of the Afghan tribes.

February 1989

Throughout history many kings have lost their heads, such as Louis XVI in 1793 during the French Revolution

Nine kings attended the funeral of Edward VII in 1910, including (from left to right): Manuel II of Portugal, Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany, George I of Greece and George V of Britain

Kings & Queens

12 PAGES OF SUPREMELY POWERFUL SOVEREIGN HEADS OF STATES

Ancient Egyptian pharaohs ruled like kings and were seen by their subjects as gods

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Manage feudal barons through a combination of threats, flattery and marriage alliances

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Of a lady in waiting, ensuring the queen has everything she desires

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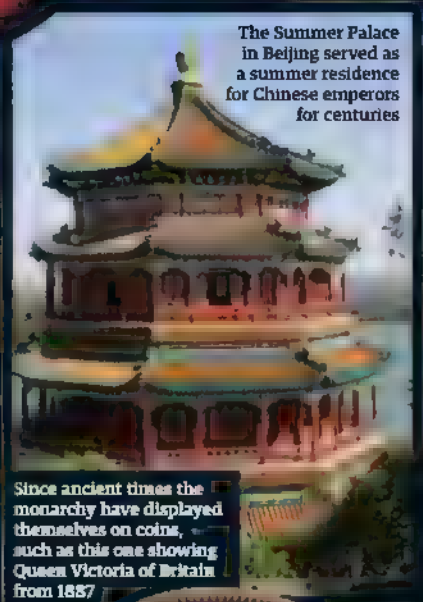
A fearsome Zulu warrior king leading his people from the front of the battlefield

Dignitaries attend a banquet for Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah of Kuwait in Windsor Castle on 27 November 2012

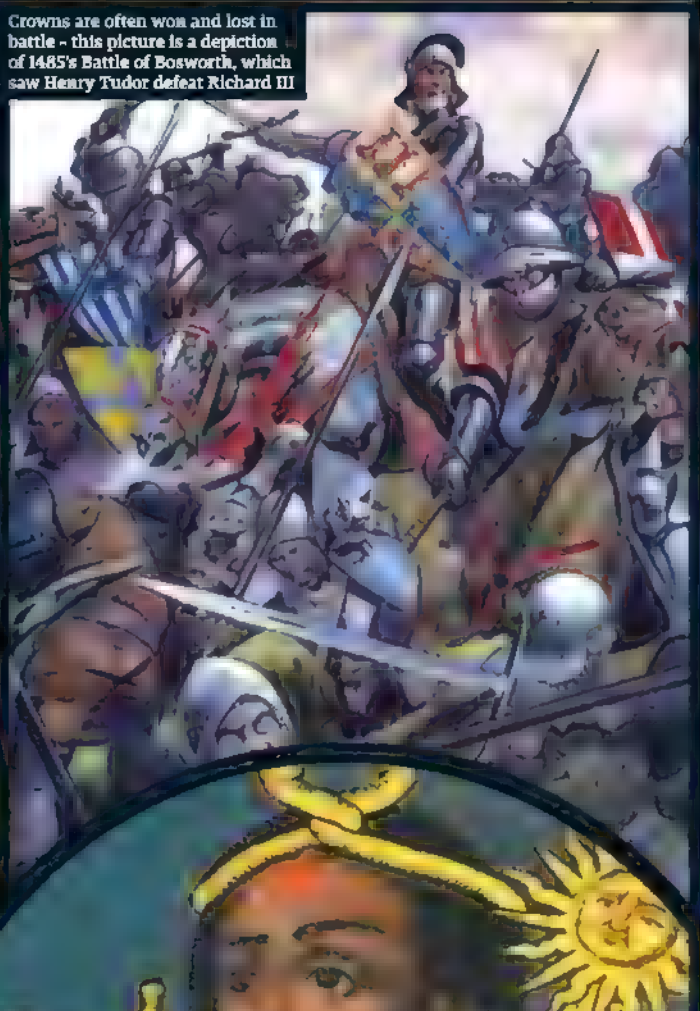
King Juan Carlos of Spain signs a paper as part of his abdication in favour of his son, Prince Felipe, on 18 June 2014

The wedding of Prince William, Duke of Cambridge, and Catherine Middleton took place on 29 April 2011 – it is likely William will one day be king of England

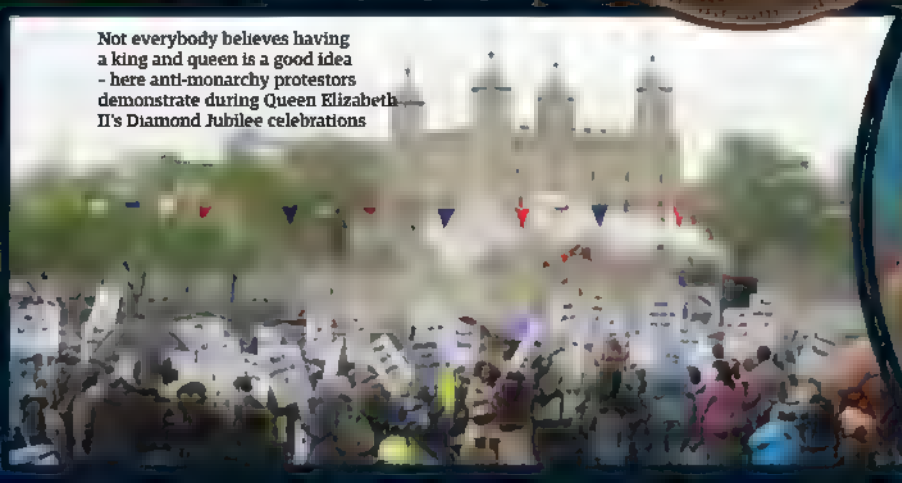


The Summer Palace in Beijing served as a summer residence for Chinese emperors for centuries

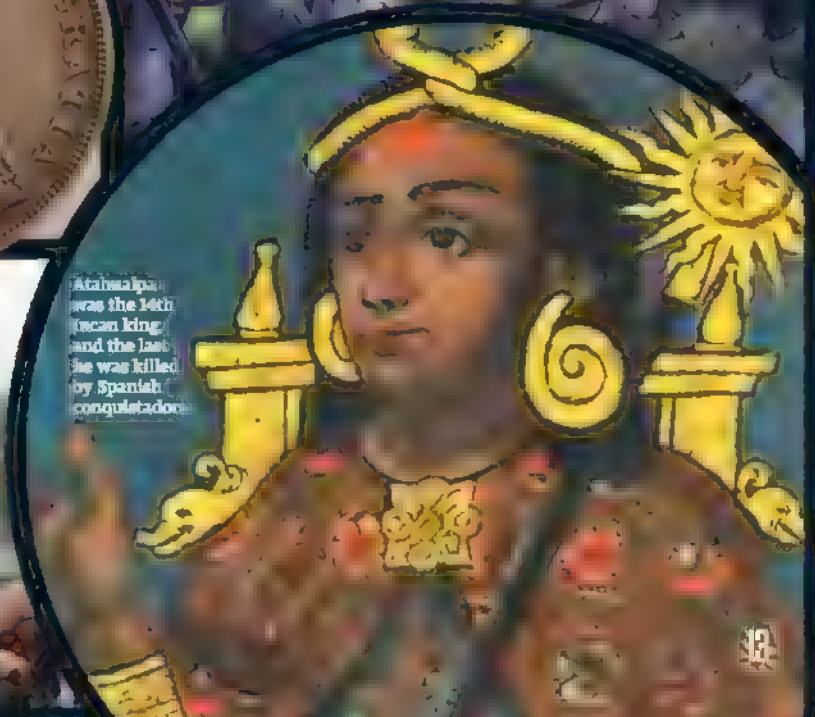
Since ancient times the monarchy have displayed themselves on coins, such as this one showing Queen Victoria of Britain from 1887



Crowns are often won and lost in battle – this picture is a depiction of 1485's Battle of Bosworth, which saw Henry Tudor defeat Richard III



Not everybody believes having a king and queen is a good idea – here anti-monarchy protestors demonstrate during Queen Elizabeth II's Diamond Jubilee celebrations



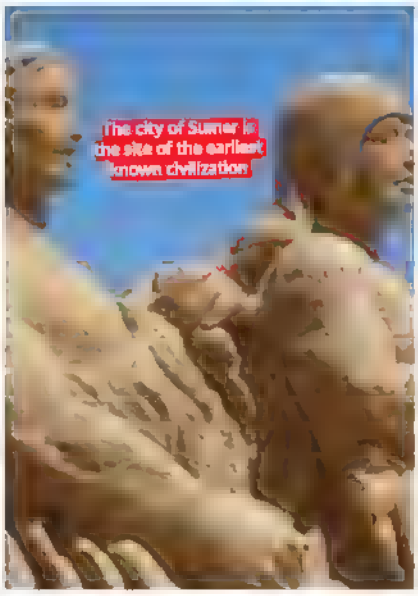
Atahualpa was the 14th Incan king, and the last. He was killed by Spanish conquistadors

Monarchy across history

THE DAWN OF KINGS

SUMER 2900 BCE

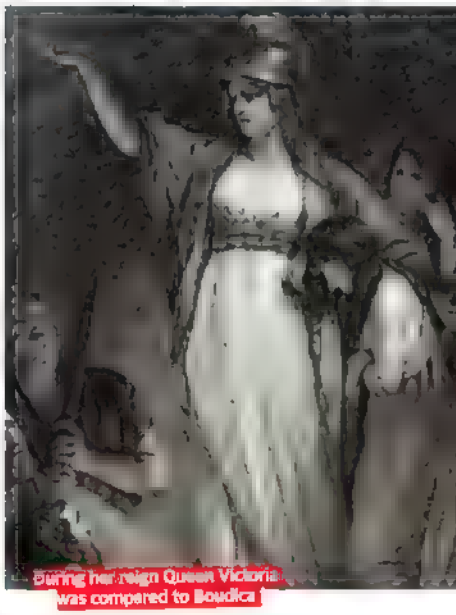
The first-ever recorded king was Alulim, the first king of Endu and Sumer, in modern-day Iraq. Alulim is steeped in legend and mythology and it is written that he ruled for 28,800 years. This information was obtained from a 4,000-year-old cuneiform tablet discovered in the early-20th century. Although obviously not based wholly in fact, it does prove that kings, and indeed monarchs, have existed almost as long as humans themselves.



The warrior queen

WALES 60 CE

Queen of the British Iceni tribe Boudica was a Celtic monarch who led a rebellion against the mighty Roman Empire. After her husband's death the Roman invaders ignored his wishes to leave the kingdom to his daughters, and instead publicly raped and assaulted them and their mother. In response, the queen led a revolt that destroyed a Roman settlement, causing the Romans to evacuate the area. Boudica's mighty force of 100,000 warriors killed an estimated 70,000-80,000 Romans and British in one of the bloodiest rebellions in history. However, she was eventually defeated, after which Britain continued to be ruled as a Roman outpost rather than by their own monarchy.



Monarchy timeline

- **A battle of kings** Pharaoh Thutmose III of Egypt claims victory against the king of Kadesh in the Battle of Megiddo, the first recorded battle in history, leading to the expansion of the Egyptian Empire. **15th century BCE**
- **China united** Qin Shi Huang unifies China and becomes its first emperor. His reign includes the building of the first version of the Great Wall, the Terracotta Army and a national road system. **221 BCE**

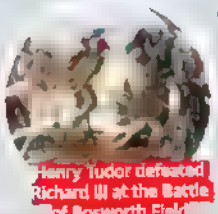
- **The founder of the Byzantine Empire** Constantine the Great, Roman emperor, establishes the city of Constantinople, which goes on to become one of the world's largest and wealthiest cities between the 12th and 17th centuries. **324**

- **St Bartholomew's Day Massacre** King Charles IX and his mother Catherine de' Medici instigate the massacre of thousands of citizens – mostly Huguenots – at the height of the French Wars of Religion. **1572**

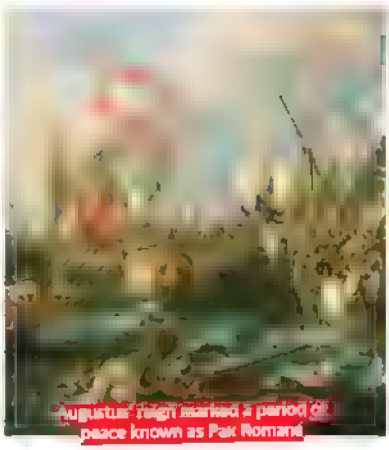
1500 BCE | 1000 BCE | 500 BCE | 0 | 1000 | 1500 | 1600

- **One god** Pharaoh Akhenaten and Queen Nefertiti first introduce the concept of a single god, build the city of Akhenaton and radically change the culture of Ancient Egypt. **1375-1358 BCE**

- **The unshakeable queen** The one-eyed Queen Amanirenas of the Kingdom of Kush, modern-day Sudan, resists Roman rule and drives their forces from her territory. **20 BCE**
- **War of the Roses** The houses of Lancaster and York fight for control of the English throne. Yorkist King Richard III is defeated by Henry Tudor, who goes on to establish a lasting royal dynasty. **1455-1487**



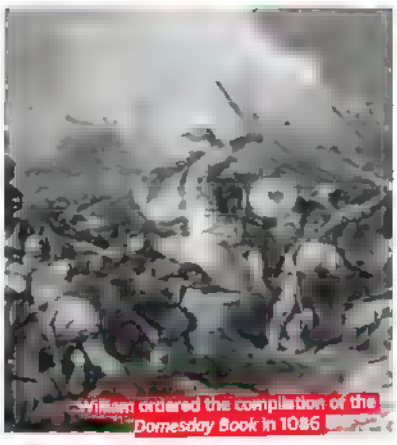
- **Prussia rises** Grand Master Albert of the Teutonic Knights founds the Duchy of Prussia. He is the first European leader to establish Protestantism as the official religion of his lands. **1525**
- **The popular monarch** The Mughal Empire triples in size and wealth under Emperor Akbar the Great, winning the support of Muslim and non-Muslim subjects alike. **1556-1605**



The death and birth of monarchies

GREECE 31 BCE

The Battle of Actium was the breaking point after years of mounting tensions between the pharaoh of Egypt, Cleopatra, her husband Marc Anthony and Emperor Augustus of Rome. Augustus's victory in a ferocious sea battle led to the end of Egyptian pharaohs and indeed the democratic Roman Republic. It cemented his own power in Rome, beginning the reign of powerful Roman emperors that would last centuries.



England is conquered

ENGLAND 1066

When the childless King Edward the Confessor of England died, it created a power void. Harold Godwinson was crowned, but in the Battle of Hastings his forces were defeated and the king himself was killed by William the Conqueror and his army. William became the first Norman king of England, profoundly changing the country, forming close ties with France and laying the foundations for the future English kingdom.

HENRY DOES IT HIS WAY

ENGLAND 1533

When Henry VIII of England fell head over heels in love with Anne Boleyn he faced a problem, still married to Catherine of Aragon he need the Pope to annul the marriage When the Catholic Church denied him this, he founded the Church of England and initiated the English Reformation This Protestant reformation thrust the country, and the world, into a new political age, breaking away from the power of the Catholic Church and putting the final religious authority firmly with the monarchy

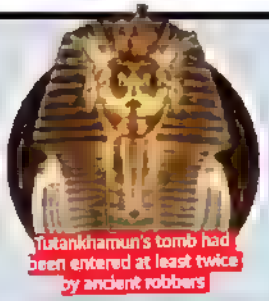
Anne would later be charged with adultery, incest and witchcraft

The French Revolution saw immense political upheaval and a shift from monarchy

Vive la revolution FRANCE 1789 1799

Years of bad harvest, poverty and social decline pushed the French population to breaking point. After rioters stormed the Bastille fortress with the aim of securing weapons and gunpowder the uprising took to the streets with widespread arson and destruction. At the centre of the madness sat King Louis XVI and his wife, the loathed Marie Antoinette. On 10 August 1792 insurgents stormed the palace and arrested the king, and in January the next year he was executed for crimes against the state. His wife followed him nine months later to meet Madame Guillotine. Although the revolutionaries failed to achieve many of their aims, the event profoundly affected not only French history, but also marked the decline of many monarchies worldwide and the rise of nationalism.

- **A king's execution**
  After his defeat during the English Civil War, King Charles I is executed and the monarchy is abolished. Oliver Cromwell is established at the country's 'Lord Protector', but the monarchy soon return to power.
  1649
- **The Zulu king**
  Zulu king Shaka unites many of the Northern Nguni people and the Ndwandwe into the Zulu Kingdom in what is modern-day South Africa and transforms the army into a powerful force.
  1816
- **Victoria's reign ends**
  Queen Victoria, the monarch who oversaw the expansion of the British Empire into the largest the world had ever seen dies. She had been queen of her country for an astonishing 63 years and is still the longest-serving monarch in English and Scottish history.
  1901



Tutankhamun's tomb had been entered at least twice by ancient robbers

- **A royal discovery**
  The discovery of the nearly intact tomb of Pharaoh Tutankhamun sparks a renewed interest in Ancient Egypt.
  1922
- **Nepal abolishes monarchy**
  The latest country to date to get rid of their monarch is Nepal which replaces the abolished institution with a parliamentary republic.
  2008

1700 | 1800 | 1900 | 1920 | 1940 | 1970 | 2010 | 2014

- **Russia's great emperor**
  Peter the Great ascends to the Russian throne. His reign marks a period of cultural revolution (based on the Enlightenment) that transforms Russia into a major European power.
  1721
- **Meiji Restoration**
  After the emperor is brought back into power in Japan after years of shogunate rule following a civil war, the country experiences a rapid period of modernisation into a world power
  1868
- **Xinhai Revolution**
  The last imperial dynasty of China, the Qing Dynasty, is overthrown and the Republic of China is established, ending 4,000 years of near-unbroken imperial rule.
  1911-1912
- **Love vs the throne**
  Edward VIII abdicates the British throne due to his desire to marry a divorced American socialite named Wallis Simpson; his brother George VI replaces him.
  1936

Haile Selassie's remains were later discovered under a concrete slab

- **The last emperor**
  Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia is deposed by the Derg, a group of low-ranking Soviet-supported military officers, in a bloody coup d'état.
  1975

A royal slaughter

RUSSIA 1917

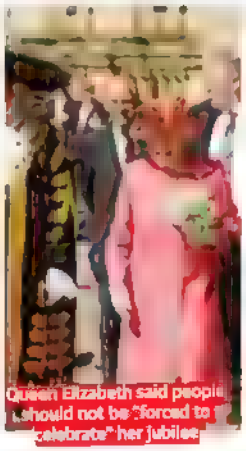
After the disastrous leadership of Nicholas II during WWI the Russian tsar was forced to abdicate. He was replaced by a provisional government, but mass unrest continued and the Bolsheviks, a communist revolutionary group, seized control of the country. On 16 July the tsar and his entire family were led into their basement and shot under the orders of Bolshevik leaders. The murders put a sudden and brutal end to hundreds of years of Russian monarchy

Rumours of the survival of Anastasia, the tsar's daughter, have proven to be unfounded

Royal twilight

EUROPE 1940S

In the wake of WWII many monarchs the world over were forced from their thrones. King Peter II of Yugoslavia was forced to abdicate when the communist leader Marshal Tito abolished the monarchy in 1945 Similarly King Michael of Romania was threatened with death if he didn't give up the throne in 1947



Queen Elizabeth said people should not be "forced to celebrate" her jubilee

Diamonds are a queen's best friend

UNITED KINGDOM 2012

Crowned on 6 February 1952, Queen Elizabeth II celebrated her diamond jubilee in 2012. The only other British monarch to celebrate 60 years on the throne was Queen Victoria in 1897 Events included a concert held in her honour and a pageant that included hundreds of boats sailing down the Thames.

Hall of Fame

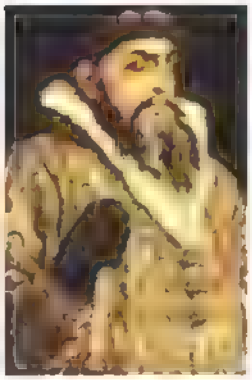
MAD MONARCHS

Kings, queens and emperors wield great power, but this can be too much for some – discover ten leaders whose position was a detriment to their mental health

HENRY VI

ENGLISH 1421-1471

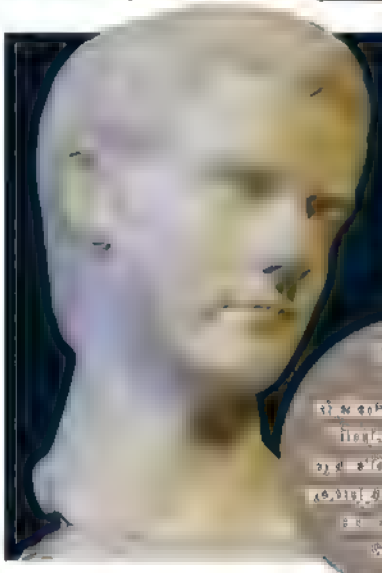
Henry became the king of England aged just nine months and grew up to be a shy, withdrawn and pious man, utterly unable to control the political and dynastic plotting rife in medieval England. A severe mental breakdown lasting a whole year was one of the many sparks of the Wars of the Roses, during which Henry was deposed by the Yorkists, won back his throne and was deposed a second time in 1455 when, after his forces had been defeated by the Yorkists, the king was found hiding in a tanner's shop having suffered another mental breakdown. Henry's illness was episodic, so the Lancastrian cause relied heavily on his strong-willed wife, Margaret of Anjou. Henry eventually died in captivity – possibly at the hands of his enemies – and the Wars of the Roses would finally be brought to a close when Henry Tudor triumphed at the Battle of Bosworth, going on to become Henry VII.



Ivan IV

RUSSIAN 1530-1584

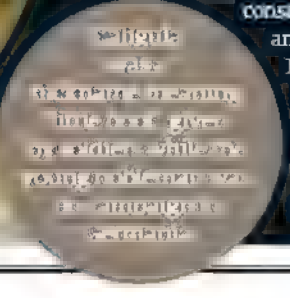
Ivan IV was the first to crown himself tsar of Russia, but he is more commonly known as Ivan the Terrible. Although a strong leader who expanded Russian territory, he was known for his fits of rage, which many believe were a result of the poor treatment he received at the palace following the death of his mother when he was just seven. His terrifying acts of brutality frequently astonished his own people, such as when his army sacked Novgorod in 1570, in which up to 12,000 people died. His behaviour became increasingly erratic during his reign and one particularly violent outburst saw him kill his son with his own hands and beat his pregnant daughter-in-law.

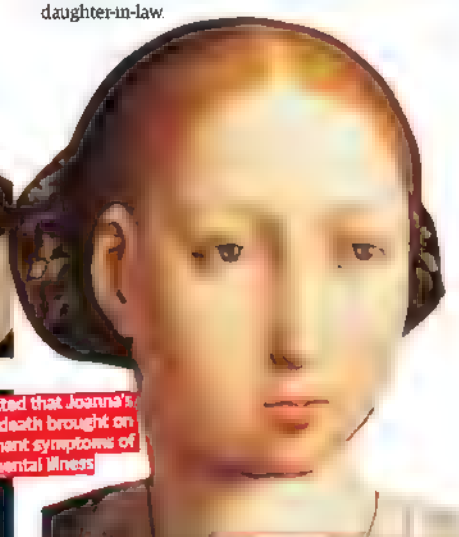


CALIGULA

ROMAN 12-41CE

Arguably the most debauched leader of the Roman Empire, Caligula became emperor at the age of 25. A moderate ruler for the first six months of his reign, he then became increasingly sadistic, as illustrated by the time he reportedly ordered a section of the Colosseum's crowd to be thrown into the games arena and eaten by animals because he was bored. While there is no evidence that he actually made his horse consul, he frequently killed and tortured for amusement and behaved very erratically. Perhaps unsurprisingly, Caligula was the first Roman emperor to be assassinated, but plans to restore the old Republic out of the fledgling Empire failed and his uncle, Claudius, was soon named the next emperor.





It is suspected that Joanna's husband's death brought on many dormant symptoms of her mental illness

JOANNA OF CASTILE

CASTILIAN 1479-1555

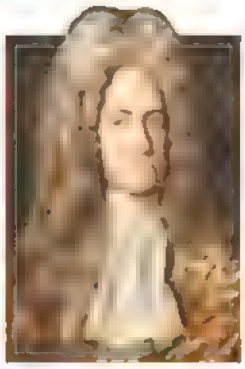
Joanna succeeded to the thrones of Castile in 1504 and Aragon in 1516, uniting the two crowns, a crucial step toward the formation of modern Spain. However, she held little real power and was manipulated by both her father and husband before their deaths. Her son Charles was made co-monarch in 1517 and within three years had Joanna confined to a convent. Although she remained a titular queen, she was imprisoned for the rest of her life, during which time her condition deteriorated. 'Joanna the Mad' probably suffered from a severe clinical depression brought about by her 35-year confinement.

MUSTAFA I
OTTOMAN 1591-1639

It was normal behaviour for Ottoman sultans to kill their brothers to prevent them from threatening their position of power. Young Mustafa was spared this fate, but was kept a prisoner under house arrest (a system known as the cage) for 14 years, which understandably affected his mental health. Mustafa became sultan in 1618, but his strange behaviour included pulling the beards of his ministers and giving coins to fishes, so he was deposed by his nephew and put back in the cage. He became sultan a second time in 1622, but his behaviour was little improved and he was deposed again in favour of a different nephew, Murad IV. Under house arrest yet again, this time permanently, he died 16 years later.

George III
BRITISH 1738-1820

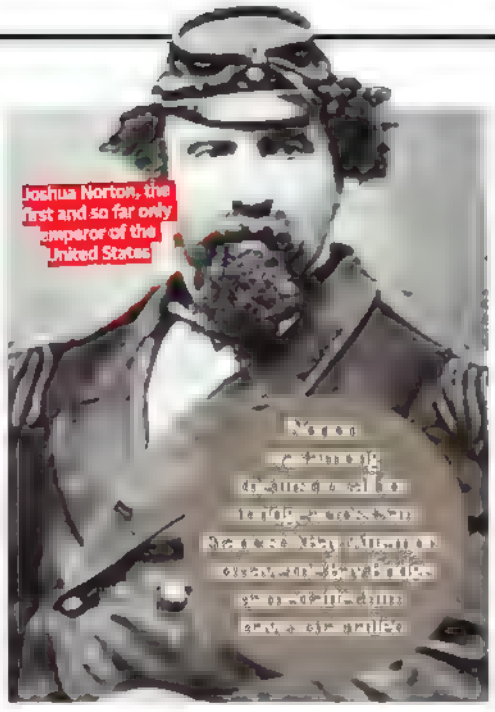
George III's reign is most remembered for his delicate mental health. He suffered at least three separate episodes of delusion, sparking a crisis over whether he was fit to rule – a predicament captured in the film *The Madness Of King George*. Stories of his mental eccentricity circulated, such as one where George reportedly greeted a tree, thinking that it was the King of Prussia. However, it is likely that many of these stories were exaggerated or made up by the supporters of the Prince of Wales, who was keen to establish himself as regent.



CHARLES VI
FRENCH 1368-1422

Charles had been the king of France for 12 years when he suddenly suffered a psychotic episode while travelling with his army, during which he killed several knights and almost murdered his brother. From then on he suffered regular periods of mental illness, sometimes believing he was made of glass and taking steps to protect himself from shattering. The power vacuum led to civil war as his family members fought to seize control of the throne. After Charles died, his son secured the throne, despite the Treaty of Troyes promising it to Charles's infant grandson, Henry VI of England.

> "A traitor is everyone who does not agree with me"
> *George III*



Joshua Abraham Norton
ENGLISH 1819-1880

He may not have held any actual real power, but that did not stop migrant Joshua Norton proclaiming himself Norton I, Emperor of the United States, after being declared bankrupt while living in San Francisco. He was humoured by those around him, currency issued in his name was accepted and the local press printed his decrees. When Norton was committed for involuntary psychiatric treatment, public protests successfully demanded his release. He died in poverty but 30 000 people attended his funeral.

Nebuchadnezzar II
BABYLONIAN 634-562 BCE

Nebuchadnezzar was the Babylonian king responsible for the construction of the Hanging Gardens of Babylon. However, the *Bible* records that he suffered a seven-year bout of insanity as a punishment from God for his excessive pride, during which he lived like a savage in the wild and was restored to power upon his recovery. If the description in the *Bible* is true, it is possible he suffered from either a rare psychiatric disorder or syphilis.

ERIC XIV
SWEDISH 1533-1577

Eric XIV became king in 1560, and his mental instability, combined with a massive inferiority complex, resulted in a bizarre and volatile time for his subjects. During his rule, arbitrary decisions and constant conflict with his own subjects reigned supreme, especially during the Northern Seven Years' War, when he tried to expand Sweden into a world power. Eric tried, and failed, to woo pretty much every queen and princess in Western Europe, including Queen Elizabeth I. He suspected almost every Swedish nobleman of plotting against him, but his paranoia boiled over when he killed several members of the powerful Sture family, convinced they were committing high treason. He was arrested by his brother and eventually poisoned to death in prison.

Top 5 facts ISABELLA OF CASTILE

UNIFYING FORCE OF SPAIN AND DEFENDER OF THE CATHOLIC FAITH

01 SHE WAS THE FIRST WOMAN ON A US DOLLAR COIN

In 1893, just over 400 years after Columbus's fateful voyage, a coin was issued in the United States with Isabella's image on it. That same year she also became the first woman featured on a commemorative US postage stamp, when she was shown alongside Columbus on the eight-cent stamp.

ISABELLA OF CASTILE

Spanish, 1451-1504

Brief Bio

Also known as Isabella the Catholic, Isabella was the queen of Castile and Leon from 1474 to 1504. During her reign she cleared the kingdoms of enormous debt, introduced a number of governmental reforms, brought the crime rate to the lowest in years and was responsible for the unification of Spain.

02 Columbus wouldn't have found America without her

It was with Isabella's backing that Christopher Columbus was able to afford his voyage that led to the discovery of the New World, which brought wealth and new lands to Spain. When Native Americans were brought back as slaves Isabella demanded they be set free.

03 She created the Spanish Inquisition

Isabella and her husband Ferdinand II established the notorious Spanish Inquisition to ensure that Jews and Muslims who had recently converted to Christianity were keeping to their new faith. She also commanded that all Jews and Muslims in Spain who refused to convert to Christianity be immediately exiled.

04 Henry VIII was her son in law

Of her seven children, two were stillborn. Five lived to see adulthood, one of whom was Joanna, nicknamed 'Joanna the mad' for her mental instability. However, her daughter Catherine of Aragon went on to become the first wife of Henry VIII, making Isabella the grandmother of Queen Mary I of England.

05 She had a marriage prenuptial

When Isabella of Castile married Ferdinand of Aragon in 1469 they joined their two kingdoms together, although they maintained elements of independence. Before their union a prenuptial was signed saying they would share power under the saying 'tanto monta, monta tanto' – 'equal opposites in balance.'

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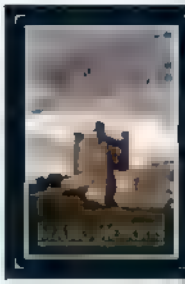
INSIDE HISTORY

MEDIEVAL CASTLE

A KING'S HOME AND PROTECTION AGAINST HIS ENEMIES, 13TH CENTURY, BRITAIN



How do we know this?

There is a good range of historical information available on castles – not least castles themselves, many of which have stood the test of time and are still available to view. *Castle: A History Of The Buildings That Shaped Medieval Britain* by Marc Morris is an enlightening read while *Castles: Their Construction And History* is a more scholarly book but still enjoyable.

Homage tower

This is the main tower and normally serves as the residence of the king and his family. The quarters here are the castle's most lavish, the king's valuables and money are often kept in the lower part of the tower

Drawbridge

Most castles are surrounded by a moat filled with water, which adds an extra layer of defence. Those wanting to exit or enter the castle must do so over the drawbridge, which can be located next to a gatehouse for added security. The water in the moat is not very appetising – the waste from the castle toilets is tipped straight in.

Circular towers

Castles are frequently designed with circular towers, which can absorb more impact than straight walls, so are therefore harder to topple. These towers are designed to provide a good view of the countryside and are high so that any approaching army can be spotted from afar.

Castles were fortified mansions for kings, nobility and feudal lords and were first built in Britain after the Norman conquest of 1066. The first castles built were of a type called Motte and Bailey, which consisted of a wooden fort on top of a man-made mound (the motte) with an enclosed surrounding area (the bailey) where a small community would live.

Many stone castles were built in Britain during the 12th century. Just like with the Motte and Bailey version, location was everything – they were strategically built on high ground or next to a natural defensive barrier like water. The castles were designed to be able to withstand attacks and sieges, which meant high and strong walls, and being large enough to keep good supplies of food and water. The rural community of the feud would also take refuge in them when under attack. As weaponry advanced and cannons and other artillery developed, castles lost their usefulness for the monarchy. However, new castles were still built as a sign of power and status.

Bailey
This is a narrow slit placed on the wall where sentinels are allowed to guard. If the outer curtain wall is breached the defenders group together here.

Recreation
A king's home is his castle so while there he regularly partakes in leisurely pursuits. These include hunting outside, hosting banquets and bird hunting with their tame hawks.

Weapons courtyard
The central space of the castle, from where access to every other room is granted. The courtyard is where the chapel, the barn and the armoury are located and is often the castle's busiest part.

Wall
This castle has a 'curtain wall' – a wall that goes around the castle, meaning the structure has two walls. These can be very thick – the curtain wall of Caerphilly Castle in Wales was more than 2m (6.6ft) thick. The wall has holes through which the defenders can fire arrows or throw other projectiles at any attackers.

Bread oven
This is located inside the castle to ensure the supply of bread in the event of an attack – if the enemy can't enter by force they often surround the castle and attempt to starve those inside. The longest siege in recorded history occurred in 1644 in Candia (now Heraklion) in Crete; it lasted for 21 years.

© Sol 90 Images

How to MANAGE FEUDAL BARONS

RULE A UNITED LAND OF LOYAL FOLLOWERS, ENGLAND, MIDDLE AGES

When William the Conqueror successfully invaded England and became king in 1066 he completely changed the way the country was run. Before William was crowned the land was divided between earls who were free to govern in whatever way they saw fit, which could result in tyrannical rules and general anarchy. Instead, William allocated each section of land to tenants-in-chief known as barons. The barons were still subservient to the king and had to provide him with money and knights when needed. If he was unable to provide these, he would be removed from his position. The system handed more control to the monarch, but keeping so many ambitious and wealthy men in check was a difficult and time-consuming task that could mean the difference between a mighty united nation and a disjointed land ripe for the picking...

5 TYPES OF ROYAL TITLES

DUKE/DUCHESS

The highest-ranking peers of the king, they also served as peers of the realm. The first dukes were instated by Edward III.

MARQUESS/ MARCHIONESS

The marquess are below the dukes in title, and owned land on the border of the country they were trusted with defending.

EARL

Earls had authority over a region and collected fines and taxes. They were also responsible for leading the king's armies in war.

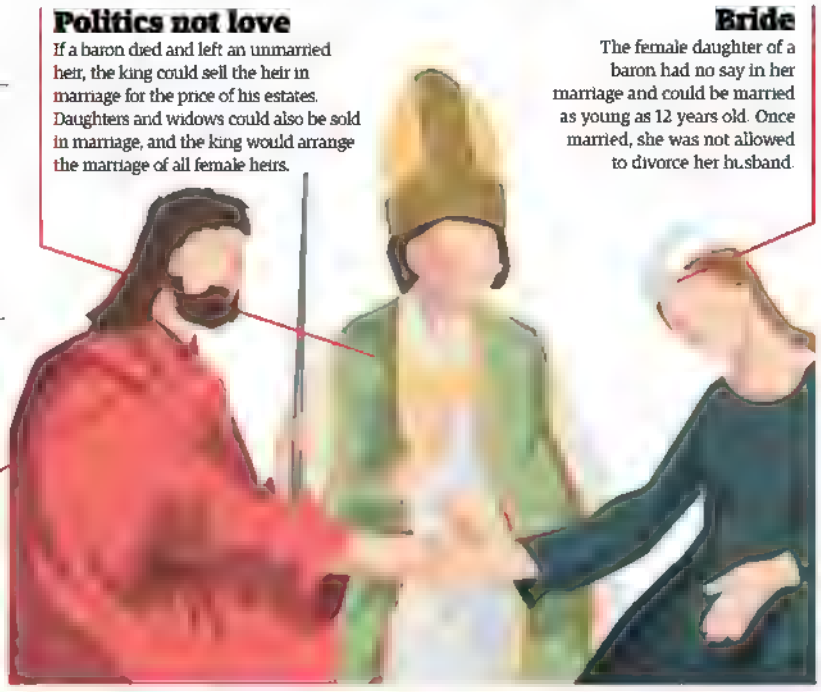
VISCOUNT/ VICOUNTESS

Viscounts would assist with the running of provinces and were heavily involved with administrating the courts.

KNIGHT

Knights were a rung below barons, but were still part of the nobility. They were expected to adhere to a code of chivalry.

ARRANGING A FEUDAL MARRIAGE



Politics not love
If a baron died and left an unmarried heir, the king could sell the heir in marriage for the price of his estates. Daughters and widows could also be sold in marriage, and the king would arrange the marriage of all female heirs.

Bride
The female daughter of a baron had no say in her marriage and could be married as young as 12 years old. Once married, she was not allowed to divorce her husband.

Groom
The aim of marriage was either to further a baron's wealth, land or status, or to end rivalries between families and increase their political influence. The king would sometimes marry his siblings into powerful houses to increase his power.

01 Choose your barons

When William the Conqueror claimed England he picked his barons from his finest warriors. Upon a baron's death their land is passed down to their heir. To ensure their loyalty to you, all barons will need to swear an oath of loyalty before reaping the benefits. The chosen men will kneel before you at a ceremony and proclaim: "Sire, I have become your man."

02 Summon your barons to court

Barons would attend a feudal court, an early incarnation of a parliament. There is no set schedule, so you'll have to send out personal writs to all the barons you wish to appear at your council. The barons will provide you with advice, but it's also an opportunity for you to bring up the tricky subject of funding, after all, ruling a kingdom is expensive.

How not to... manage your barons

When King John of England suffered a string of defeats overseas he was forced to demand more money from his barons to fund his army. In 1204 John lost his land in Northern France, so in order to recover from this crushing failure he raised taxes without consulting his barons – common practice at the time. However, when John was defeated again at the Battle of Bouvines many England barons lost their possessions in Normandy. On top of this, John returned and demanded yet more money from taxes. This blatant disregard for feudal law was the final straw for the barons, who led a mass rebellion against the king, managing to capture London. By the spring of 1215 John was forced into negotiations with the barons and the end result of this was the Magna Carta – a document that placed limitations on the king's power and protected some of the barons' rights.

03 Send out a call for arms

As a king you're going to need an ample supply of soldiers to defend your borders and vanquish your enemies. You will have to send out requests to your barons to provide you with knights. Each baron has a different set quota of knights they must supply you with for up to 40 days at a time; make sure their equipment is up to scratch and use them wisely

04 Collect taxes

Conquering is expensive business, so if your barons are unable to provide knights they need to pay you 'scutage' so you can hire mercenaries instead. You also need to collect the taxes your barons have amassed from their own tenants, as well as the baron's own rent for his land. There is also feudal relief, a one-off tax the heir of an estate pays when a baron dies.

05 Enjoy free lodgings

You will need to travel around the country a lot, so it's just as well that your barons have a duty to provide free food and lodging. Kings tend to travel with quite the entourage, so this can be very costly to the barons; William's household once consumed 6,000 chickens, 1,000 rabbits, 200 geese, 90 boars, 50 peacocks and hundreds of casks of wine during a Christmas visit

06 Maintain control

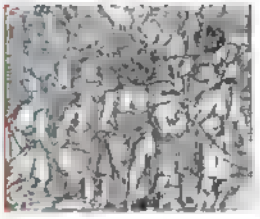
The trouble with giving people great expanses of land is that they can become powerful and sometimes rebellious, like the French and German barons who began to govern their lands as independent states. The best way to prevent this is to provide strict but fair leadership. If that fails, you can always relieve the troublemakers of their position (or their life).

4 FEUDAL REVOLTS

REBELLION OF GYÖRGY DÓZSA

1514, KINGDOM OF HUNGARY

Thousands of the gentry were killed and castles burned when peasants in Hungary led a mass revolt against their overlords.



PEASANTS' REVOLT

1381, ENGLAND

Over a thousand English rebels rose up to protest taxing and unpaid labour, destroying many buildings in London and killing high-ranking officials.

IVAYLO REBELLION

1277-1280, BULGARIA

The swine herder Ivaylo led an uprising against Tsar Constantine I, who was overthrown, with Ivaylo put in his place.

FLANDERS PEASANT REVOLT

1323-1328, FLANDERS

Due to a steep rise in taxes, a series of scattered rural riots broke out and slowly escalated into a five-year rebellion

Day in the life

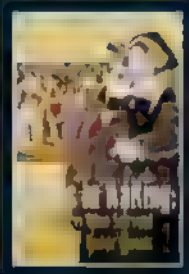
A LADY IN WAITING

INTIMATE COMPANIONS TO THE MOST POWERFUL WOMEN IN THE WORLD, ENGLAND, 1485-1603

Throughout history, specialised personal assistants with a wide variety of roles, depending on the time period, country and mistress in question, have attended royal and noble women. In England during the Tudor and Elizabethan eras the lady in waiting became a vitally important role, with some ladies in waiting, such as Jane Seymour, even rising through the ranks to become queens themselves. Chosen from high society by the queen herself, a lady in waiting was not a slave or a servant, but a much-needed, trusted companion in the brutal and often cutthroat world of the Royal court.

How do we know this?

Many books deal with the role of the lady in waiting during this period using and there are also primary sources available. Anne Somerset's *Ladies In Waiting* uses a wide array of sources in her chronicle, dealing with individual stories to provide an intimate glimpse into this secret world. *Ladies-In-Waiting: Women Who Served At The Tudor Court* by Victoria Evans draws upon manuscripts, firsthand accounts and personal letters to give a day-to-day account of famous ladies in waiting who rose through the ranks.



1 GET DRESSED

There were very strict clothing laws for Elizabethan women, and ladies in waiting could not wear just anything. The colour and materials used in clothes helped to immediately identify the woman's rank, keeping the strict class divide in place. Ladies in waiting were permitted to wear velvets and furs in crimson or black.

2 ENTERTAIN THE QUEEN

A key part of a lady in waiting's job was to ensure that the queen was entertained at all times. She would provide company to her mistress and join in with her pastimes. Embroidery, painting and riding were all popular forms of entertainment. As ladies in waiting spent so much time with the queen she would often select them from her own family

Although queens were frequently in the public eye, it was only to their ladies that they were able to reveal their true selves

3 PRACTISE SKILLS

Not only was a lady in waiting expected to be perfectly trained in the art of etiquette, but she also had to ensure she kept up to date with the most popular dances at court, be proficient in playing several musical instruments, an adept horse rider and be fluent in several languages. She would spend time every day perfecting these skills.

Anne Boleyn and Catherine Howard's lady in waiting, Jane Rochford, played a part in bringing about their executions

Lady in waiting was an enviable position, and noble families [illegible] their children [illegible] to secure such

ACCOMPANY THE QUEEN

In the Tudor era having a large entourage was a sign of power, and ladies in waiting were often chosen to add glamour and beauty. She would accompany the queen wherever she went and would also serve as a buffer between the queen and talkative or irritating nobles who tended to monopolise the conversation. A good lady in waiting could immediately tell when her mistress needed 'rescuing.'

CATCH UP ON CORRESPONDENCE

Far more than simply a best friend to the queen, a lady in waiting fulfilled a variety of duties in the household. They would read letters to the monarch and also write on her behalf, often penning politically important letters and thus staying in the loop with the latest news. The court companions ensured smooth running of the palace by keeping a tight watch on the servants and maintaining the royal wardrobe

GOSSIP

Ladies in waiting were a queen's most loyal and trusted companions, and the monarch could talk to them on a level of trust unlike anyone else, even her own husband. Ladies in waiting would frequently keep the queen up to date with the latest gossip going around court and, because of this uniquely close relationship with the monarch, many ladies in waiting became embroiled in serious royal scandals

ATTEND A MASQUE

A lady in waiting was an integral and important part of a royal court and her presence would be expected at balls and masques (courtly entertainment that involved music and dancing) This was also an opportunity for the royal companion herself to form powerful links and make an impression on the English nobility It was during a court masque that Anne Boleyn made her first documented appearance.

GO TO BED

The personal assistants provided company to the queen in every aspect of her life, including the bedroom. A lady in waiting would frequently sleep in the same room as the queen, either in the same bed or on a smaller bed beside her This wasn't considered scandalous at all, as the queen lived a life of constant threat, so it was essential for her to have company at all hours. Queen Elizabeth I's ladies would even soothe her to sleep with singing or reading

© Getty Images, Alamy, Cambridge University Press

HEADDRESS

DRESSED TO IMPRESS

Zulu kings and warriors wore elaborate headdresses to identify different regiments in battle. The hair was stiffened with clay and otter skin was the foundation for various ostrich, crane and finch plumes. Ear covers were fashioned from jackal or monkey skin.

NECKLACE

THE ZULU BADGE OF HONOUR

Jewellery was a source of pride and honour for Zulu warriors. Crafted from animal horns and wood, they were bestowed upon warriors who had shown skill in battle, with Zulu kings such as Shaka and Dingane wearing a necklace of lion teeth.

MUSCLES

THE STRENGTH TO RULE

The king was not exempt from the Zulu warrior mind-set. Zulu kings commanded the army personally and were involved in all battles. Physical strength was of paramount importance to serve as an example to his warriors, and his fighting prowess ensured an advantage over rivals as well as would-be assassins among his own people.

SPEAR

A THRUST IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION

The ikiwa was named for the gruesome sound it made when removed from victims. At 60cm (2ft) long, it was shorter than those used by opponents, but it had a large 30cm (1ft)-long blade. The ikiwa could be used at close quarters and was perfect for hand-to-hand combat. This weapon was heavily used as the Zulus started to conquer other tribes and develop an empire in the early-19th century.

SHIELD

SYMBOL OF PEACE AND PROTECTION

Made from cowhide and 150cm (5ft) long, the shield was essential in the Zulu fighting technique of hooking the foe's shield and exposing their ribs. Their colours indicated different regiments: young fighters would carry black shields while the older warriors would fight with white shields. All shields were the property of the king, and when they were not in use he stored them in structures specially designed to protect them from vermin.

LOINCLOTH

MINIMAL COVERAGE FOR MAXIMUM EFFICIENCY

Fighting in the hot, humid African weather, most warriors would only wear a loincloth fashioned from animal skins, with rare animal skin like leopard normally reserved for the king. Zulu warriors specialised in hand-to-hand combat, so swift, quick movement was essential. The lack of heavy armour or bulky uniforms ensured this.

BARE FEET

A HARD SOLE FOR A STRONG WARRIOR

The feet of the barefoot Zulu warriors were toughened by forced marches over hot, stony terrain littered with bush branches and thorns. Some accounts report that Shaka's marches covered a distance of over 80km (50mi) a day when they were fighting against other tribes in what is now South Africa.

THE Anatomy of

ZULU WARRIOR KING

MIGHTY ZULU KING DECIMATING ENEMIES AND EXPANDING HIS TERRITORY, ZULU EMPIRE, 1820

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Eye Witness

FALL OF THE BERLIN WALL, GERMANY, 9 NOVEMBER 1989

Written by Dom Reseigh-Lincoln

ANDREAS RAMOS

Born in Colombia and raised in the USA, Ramos lived in West Germany for seven years before moving to Denmark. He's authored ten books, including a number of best-selling titles. He's also a lecturer in Digital Marketing at the Silicon Valley Business School. He remains an outspoken commentator on the fall of the Berlin Wall and hopes future generations will remember its importance.

> "As we made our way into West Germany we could all sense that the whole continent was about to change forever"

For 28 years, the Berlin Wall stood resolute, an imposing symbol of the Soviet Union's cast-iron hold over much of Eastern Europe. For almost three decades, the citizens of the Wall's Eastern side lived under the watchful eye of the German Democratic Republic, a semi-autonomous government laid in place by its Soviet masters in Moscow. Heavily guarded and laced with barbed wire, the 155-kilometre (96-mile)-long, 3.6-metre (11.8-foot)-high structure ensured the German capital remained divided through the fearful years of the Cold War. No East German was permitted to cross the border into the West, the sights and sounds of a free Berlin a few hundred yards away a constant reminder of how fractured Europe had become in the decades following the end of World War II. But as the 1980s drew to a close, this symbol of division became the breaking point in European socialism. Based in Denmark at the time, science and technology student Andreas Ramos travelled to Berlin to witness first-hand the frustrations of a continent boil over in the streets of a divided city.

"When I went to study at Heidelberg (in southwest Germany) in 1978 no one in government, academia or the general public could imagine the Berlin Wall would ever fall or the Soviet Union could collapse", explains Ramos. "NATO was built on the premise of eternal conflict with the USSR. But by the mid-1980s, after the USSR's failure in Afghanistan, it was clear the Soviet Union had to change. But collapse? They simply hadn't planned for change. It all happened on the streets, not within the government. I was in Germany for seven years and then went to Denmark to work on a doctoral dissertation. I'd been to Berlin many times and had friends there. From the edge of the Wall we watched everything, and when the East Germans began to tear down the wall, we joined them."

A month prior, the first metaphorical cracks in the Soviet Union's hold on Eastern Europe started to show. Communication between Moscow and the German Democratic Republic (GDR) government led by hardline party leader Erich Honecker had broken down as the Motherland struggled to contain its rapidly unravelling vision for a united socialist future. Up until this point, the borders of the Eastern Bloc remained intact, but the growing pressure from refugees attempting to flee the failing communist system became too much for the neighbouring Hungarian government to ignore. On 19 August 1989, Hungary effectively opened its physical borders and allowed over 13,000 East Germans to surge across the border into Austria. As the refugees sought sanctuary in the West German embassy, it sent a shock wave through the infrastructure of the Eastern Bloc. A wave that would reach all the way to Berlin and beyond.

Back in the capital, the streets were more alive than ever. A previously morose and subdued city was now bustling as its citizens took up arms in peaceful protests. East Berliners could sense the government was starting to unravel. The resignation of Erich Honecker, the staunch idealist who had stated only months before that the Berlin Wall would stand tall for a century to come, had galvanised the nation's hope for change. The

East Germans gathered at the Berlin Wall in November 1989, with sledges and axes to tear it down

Timeline of a nation uniting

CST

19 August 1989 — **Prior to the Wall's physical collapse, the political landscape regarding it is already falling apart. The opening of Hungary's borders with Austria can be seen as the initial catalyst.**

4 September — **Peaceful protest**
Following a similar influx of refugees into a now-open Czechoslovakia, a series of peaceful protests are organised across East Berlin.

18 October — **East German leader Erich Honecker is forced to resign by his own party following his refusal to change the city's immigration policies.**

4 November — **We are the people**
With Erich Honecker and his 'shoot to kill' edict removed, the Peaceful Revolution of 1989 reaches its height. The chant, "We are the people!" echoes through the streets of East German cities.

9.30am 9 November — **Crowds begin to gather all along the Berlin Wall as rumours of a policy change run amok.**

1.00pm — **The GDR holds a press conference where it announces all GDR citizens are permitted to cross over to West Berlin.**

5.05pm — **The first few East Berliners make their way into the West as guards quickly lose control of the situation.**

8.00pm — **Media announcement**
Huge crowds gather at the Berlin Wall, hacking it to pieces as the media televises the scenes around the world.

22 December — **Despite multiple breaches in the Wall, the Brandenburg Gate is officially opened for all Berliners to pass through.**

3 October 1990 — **With the Wall itself almost completely demolished, East and West Germany are united in a formal ceremony. The US, British and French governments relinquish stewardship of West Berlin into the hands of a new united and democratic German government.**

Regardless of age, class or background, chipping away at the 28 year-old Wall was a symbolic action that united a nation

With the sun still high in the sky, citizens from both East and West Berlin clamber on top of the Wall

'Peaceful Revolution', as it came to be known, reached its height on 4 November 1989, an event that attracted Ramos and many others to Berlin. Arriving on the afternoon of 9 November, Ramos could sense an air of tension, but also one of burgeoning hope. "The build-up wasn't just in Germany; it was the whole year of revolutions across Eastern Europe. The Soviet Bloc was disintegrating, one nation after another", comments Ramos. "As we made our way into West Germany we could all sense that the whole continent was about to change forever."

That evening the inevitable finally became a reality. In the weeks since Honecker's forced resignation, his successors had attempted to rejuvenate the party's reputation by holding a series of press conferences that promised radical changes to national policies. Shortly before that day's official press conference, GDR's official and unofficial spokesman Gunter Schabowski was handed a small note that confirmed all East Berliners were now allowed to cross the border into the West with the proper identification. However, without any other explanation to help him digest this news, Schabowski was thrust in front of a ravenous media. One garbled and mostly improvised statement later and it was official: the once impenetrable gates of East Germany were opening. The problem was, this news wasn't communicated down to the guards and officials manning the many guard posts along the wall. With frustration building among the crowds of East Berliners, the situation was a powder keg waiting to explode.

As the news started to flood across East Berlin, hundreds of people began to gather at each checkpoint demanding to let through into West Berlin. To Colombian-born Ramos, it was utter chaos, but it was chaos charged by hope rather than anger. "It was November and it was extremely cold that night, but in the excitement everyone was milling around in anticipation. Restaurants and bars, which by law were meant to close, were all open well into the early hours. Laws became meaningless that night," he recalls. "People came from all over Europe: we spoke in many languages. There were British, French, Spaniards, Italians, Greeks and many Scandinavians, plus, of course, the Germans. That night, Berlin was Europe. Remember, at the time there were no cell phones, no video, no Twitter, no Facebook, no selfies, so remarkably, there aren't that many photos of that night. Today, of course, there would be billions of photos."

As Ramos and his friends approached the Wall itself, the air seemed alight with a mixture of confusion, frustration and apprehension. "As the news of the law changing spread it became a massive sense of relief, of 'it's over', of excitement. After decades of baseless promises from politicians and pointless dreams of uniting of families, it suddenly became possible in a delirious joy", he says. "Someone wrote it was the world's largest street party, and it was. 5 million people in one city. East Germans flooded across the borders and went visiting throughout all of Germany. The cities declared free bus and streetcar tickets for them, free museums and zoos, free everything for the visiting East Germans. It was an incredible time."

The Wall was suddenly no longer the impenetrable barrier to another world. East Berliners were flooding

Where it happened

Imposing structure
Built on 31 August 1961, the wall dividing West and East Germany, surrounding West Berlin, was 155km (96mi) long with an average height of 3.6m (12ft).

Breaking through
Once the government had broadcast the edict that all East Berliners could travel freely into West Germany, large crowds passed over with little or no identity checks.

Well guarded
The structure had a total of 302 watchtowers, alongside a series of six checkpoints, Checkpoint Charlie being the most famous.

A city divided
West Berlin was divided into three separate sectors, with the United States, the United Kingdom and France sharing administrative responsibilities between them.

"From the edge of the Wall we watched everything, and when the East Germans began to tear down the wall, we joined them"

into the other side of the city while others started attacking the wall with any tool they could find. The military looked on dumbfounded. Some of them even joined in the demolition job. "It was clear that both governments, East and West German, plus the US military, had lost control", comments Ramos. "They stood by helplessly, watching everyone bustle around. I talked with East German soldiers who told me their rifles were empty. No bullets. They looked forward to coming across the border. West German police, who are always so orderly and authoritative, just watched. They didn't know what to do; this had never been planned." He adds, "many of us pushed through the wall and went to the East Berlin side. It was mutual: West Germans and East Germans tore down the wall together to unite themselves once more."

Breaking down the wall itself was no easy task, but it became a cathartic coming together of a nation suddenly reunited in matter of hours. Citizens from East and West gathered on each side to start hacking away, pulling away chunks and lofting them on high, like mementos from a fun day out. Ramos himself was right in the middle of the crowds tearing into the wall that evening. "Opening the Wall went on for hours", he remarks. "It was made of thick slabs of concrete, nine or twelve feet (three or four metres) high. Small holes were made with hammers, but to open the wall so large numbers of people could pass, industrial machinery was needed. Somehow, West German construction companies showed up with jackhammers and cranes which broke apart the slabs and lifted them out of the way."

In the months that followed, Germany was unified as a single, free nation for the first time since the final shots of the Second World War and Europe – and the world – was changed forever. Germany would go on to become an economic superpower, but that chilly evening in Berlin has remained an iconic image of social and political upheaval. "It was one of the most astonishing events of my life. It was 25 years ago and I still remember so many moments, especially the mood" recalls Ramos on that historic day. "The fall of the Berlin Wall ended a chapter of European history reaching back more than a hundred years. However, it also opened a new chapter, and so far, we don't yet know what it's going to be or where it's going to lead."

Have you witnessed a landmark event in history?

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Origins and aftermath

Following the end of World War II in 1945, Germany was split into four distinct zones, with each one administered by each of the main Allied forces. Berlin itself was divided in two, with West Berlin existing as a free city and East Berlin absorbed into the increasing Soviet grip on Eastern Europe. In 1961, the semi-autonomous communist government the German Democratic Republic – under direction from the Kremlin – decreed that a new wall would be erected to physically divide the city in two, effectively cutting East Berliners off from the rest of the Western world. For 28 years, the Berlin Wall signified a city evolving in two very different directions. When the first East Berlin citizens passed the guard patrols into the free West Berlin, it was the start of the breaking up of the Eastern Bloc and the first steps toward a unified Germany that would see it become one of the most robust economic powers in Europe.

© Alamy

Bluffer's Guide AMERICA, 1773

The Boston Tea Party

What was it?

The Boston Tea Party was a protest that set America on the road to revolution and independence. Demonstrators boarded British ships in Boston Harbour and threw their cargo of tea into the water, in response to the Tea Act of 1773, which stated that colonists would still have to pay tax on the drink. The response of the British government was harsh. Tensions escalated, leading to rebellion and war.

When was it?

The Tea Party took place on the evening of 16 December 1773. Demonstrators streamed out of a public meeting, where one of America's Founding Fathers, Samuel Adams, was the main speaker, and made the short trip to Boston Harbour. The underlying problems that led to the protest had been simmering for nearly a decade.

Who was involved?

The protesters were known as the Sons of Liberty, a secret society formed to protect the rights of American colonists against the British government. It was not a coherent group, rather a loose label for anybody who opposed the excesses of British rule and was prepared to do something about it.

The Boston Tea Party would eventually lead to American independence

The protesters' choice of disguise was a deliberate one

In disguise

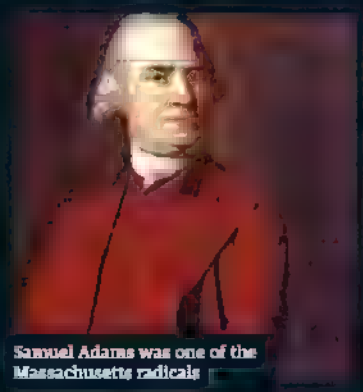
Some protesters wore Native American costumes, dressing up as Mohawk warriors. They wanted to disguise their identity, but their choice of disguise was also symbolic. The Sons of Liberty were identifying themselves with the American tribes rather than as subjects of the British crown.

Philadelphia Tea Party

Shipments of tea arrived in Philadelphia, New York and Charleston at the same time as Boston. In these cities, the cargo was prevented from being unloaded or seized by customs officials because it was unclaimed. That didn't happen in Boston because Governor Hutchinson refused to back down to the protesters.

Why Boston?

Boston was the capital of Massachusetts, one of 13 separate colonies in North America. It was the third-largest city on the continent, behind Philadelphia and New York. It also had a reputation for political radicalism, with firebrand leaders whipping up anti-British and pro-colonial sentiment.


Samuel Adams was one of the Massachusetts radicals

No taxation without representation

Since American colonists could not vote in British elections, they believed the British Parliament had no authority to tax them – it violated their fundamental right to 'no taxation without representation.' This was a central grievance of the Sons of Liberty and had already led to protests over the Stamp and Revenue Acts.

Intolerable Acts

The Tea Party might have remained a small-scale protest had the British government decided to negotiate. Instead, they passed the Coercive Acts – known in America as the Intolerable Acts – designed to punish Massachusetts by removing powers of self-government. It simply served to increase opposition to Britain.

Tea became a symbol of British abuses against the colonists

The traitor's drink

Following the Boston Tea Party, tea became synonymous with Britain and many Americans considered drinking it to be unpatriotic. John Adams wrote that "tea must be universally renounced." Tea drinking declined, resulting in a lasting preference in the USA for its alternative, coffee.

Key events

Townshend Revenue Act
29 June 1767
This placed new taxes on a number of goods but, by 1770, all except tea were repealed.

Tea Act
10 May 1773
Designed to aid the struggling East India Company, the Tea Act also firmly established the right to tax colonists.

Dartmouth arrives in Boston
27 November 1773
The first ship to arrive in Boston, its cargo had to be claimed and unloaded within 20 days.

Public meeting
29 November 1773
Sons of Liberty urged the Dartmouth to leave Boston, but Governor Hutchinson refused to let it leave the colony.

Dumping the tea
16 December 1773
Protesters boarded the ships in the harbour and dumped 342 chests of tea in the water.

Key figures

Thomas Hutchinson
1711-1780
The governor of Massachusetts was unpopular in the colony and seen as a supporter of British taxes.

Samuel Adams
1722-1803
The politician was also the leader of the Sons of Liberty and publicised and defended the Boston Tea Party.

Lord North
1732-1792
British prime minister, reluctant to compromise, he spearheaded the Coercive Acts.

John Adams
1735-1826
Local politician, second cousin of Samuel Adams. He became second president of the USA.

George Robert Twelves Hewes
1742-1840
One of the last survivors of the incident, who helped record and popularise the Tea Party in his memoirs.

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James erring on the side of caution

Although James II was an experienced soldier with extensive combat experience in battles across Europe, he was occasionally unsure of himself and overly cautious – as his withdrawal in this battle testifies, despite his troops incurring only minimal losses.

William's narrow escape

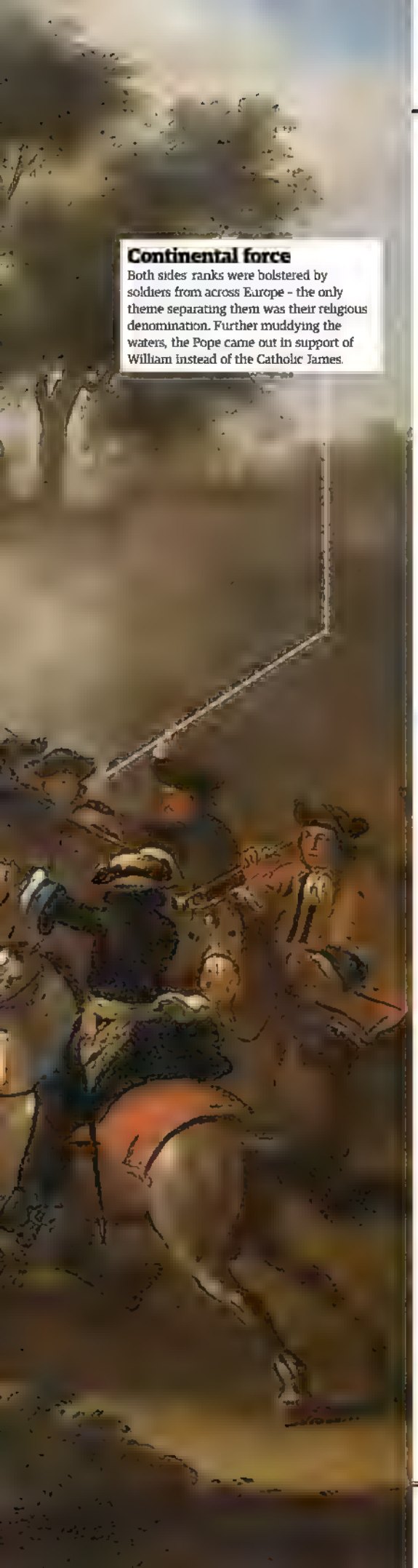
The battle was nearly over before it had even started, when William of Orange was shot at while surveying the battle site. Reports of his death proved to be greatly exaggerated; the bullet merely grazed his shoulder, resulting in a flesh wound.

Here comes the cavalry

Both sides employed extensive use of men on horseback, which influenced the course of the battle, first in that the two armies remained bogged down in a relatively narrow location, and as they played a large role in covering the Jacobites' retreat and preventing further bloodshed

Few casualties

The battle was pivotal in British and Irish history, but it wasn't an especially bloody one – it is estimated that James's Jacobite forces suffered 1,500 casualties and William's troops only 750. The main reason for these low figures was the ordered retreat of the Jacobites, as in battles most of the casualties often occur when a force retreats without discipline.



Continental force
Both sides' ranks were bolstered by soldiers from across Europe – the only theme separating them was their religious denomination. Further muddying the waters, the Pope came out in support of William instead of the Catholic James.

BATTLE OF THE BOYNE

NEAR DROGHEDA, IRELAND 1 JULY 1690

The Battle of the Boyne has gone down in folklore as one of the most important ever hosted on the British Isles. Pitching William of Orange against the former James II of England, it pitted sovereign against sovereign – the last time two British monarchs ever faced each other in battle. Its significance varies depending on which side you're on: for the so-called Jacobites (the name given to James's supporters), the attraction was the idea of pursuing much-wanted religious freedom. For their opponents, it was about staving off defeat against an outside threat in the form of James and Catholicism and preventing a return to the bloodshed of events like the 1641 Irish Rebellion.

Having effectively abandoned the throne during the events of the Glorious Revolution of 1688, James had fled to France, with Dutch Protestant William of Orange being invited to become king in his place. However, James still harboured ambitions of regaining the throne, although being a staunch Catholic, he knew any attempts to invade the predominantly Protestant England would be problematic. Instead, he chose Ireland as the route through which he would regain power; being predominantly Catholic, it was a place where he could expect to gain support.

The Irish Catholics duly backed James in numbers; having landed at Ulster on 14 June 1690 with around 6,000 French soldiers provided by James' cousin Louis XIV by the time the battle commenced his army had been bolstered to around 23,500. The Jacobites supported him due to his apparent desire for religious freedom for all denominations, as characterised by his 1687 Declaration of Indulgence. Having suffered persecution during Oliver Cromwell's famous conquest of 1649 to 1653, they saw James as a means of gaining autonomy.

By contrast, William (who was married to James's daughter Anne), saw James as a threat to Protestant rule. Coupled with his alliance with Louis – whose domination of Europe William had sought to end – he knew James needed to be dealt with decisively. To this end, he raised a huge army, comprising a wide array of nationalities. They included French Huguenots (forced to abandon France due to the repeal of the Edict of Nantes, which granted them religious freedom), Ulster-based Irish Protestants and troops from England, Scotland, Denmark and the Netherlands. William's army totalled around 36,000.

Upon landing at the port of Carrickfergus near Belfast, William's forces marched toward Dublin. In response, James ordered his forces to meet them at the River Boyne, 50 kilometres (30 miles) away from the city – the city's last natural obstacle. Having reached there on 29 June, the battle commenced two days later on 1 July after William led his army across the Boyne, upon which fighting ensued. After four hours of battle, characterised by counter-attack after counter-attack, the Jacobites retreated, although major losses were prevented by the cavalry covering their withdrawal.

Although the losses for both sides were low for a battle of such size and importance, there was to be no rematch. James returned to exile in France where he would live for the rest of his life, leaving William free to march on Dublin, where the Treaty of Limerick – marking the re-conquest of Ireland – was signed in 1691. William had secured the throne for himself and his wife Mary in the last time two British monarchs have faced each other in battle and Britain was once again united.

Williamites

TROOPS 36,000
CAVALRY 4,000
ARTILLERY 30

WILLIAM OF ORANGE

LEADER

The ruling monarch of England, he was determined to end the Catholic threat once and for all.
Strength Superior numbers and a good level of battle experience.
Weakness Physically weak; he was asthmatic and already suffering from a wound.

INFANTRY

KEY UNIT

A large contingent of William's army were professional soldiers recruited from the Netherlands and Denmark.
Strength Well trained and armed with state-of-the-art weaponry.
Weakness Vulnerable to attacks by cavalry and artillery.

CANNON

KEY WEAPON

Various types of artillery were used depending on the troops' nationality.
Strength Long range and potentially devastating.
Weakness Took a long time between loading and firing.

01 William makes his landing

On 14 June, William and his men reach the port of Carrickfergus, about 18km (11mi) from Belfast. The king announces that he has come to ensure Ireland would be 'settled in a lasting peace', and having joined up his 16,000-strong army with the 20,000 troops belonging to his second-in-command, the Duke of Schomberg (a professional soldier), he begins the march south toward Dublin.

02 James's forces arrive

Lying around 50km (30mi) north of Dublin, the River Boyne is the last natural barrier between the Williamites and the city. For this reason, James chooses this as the location for the battle, and subsequently moves the Jacobite forces to wait for William, arriving on 29 June.

03 William reaches the Boyne

William and his troops arrive the next morning, after which the king begins to scout potential crossing points on the river. He is subsequently shot at by enemy soldiers – which are initially reported to have killed him, although the shot merely grazes his shoulder

04 William calls a council of war

At 9am on 30 June, William calls a council of war with his generals. Having become tired of waiting for James to make a move, he gives the order to attack the very next morning.

05 Flanking manoeuvre

On 1 July, the battle commences. William's plan is to use his superior numbers to trap James between two forces, the first stage of which is to send the Duke of Schomberg's son, Count Meinhard, west with around 10,000 men toward Roughrange, where they are to cross the river. In response, James sends around 17,000 men. Both sides discover a deep ravine once they get there that prevents them from fighting.

10 James's retreat covered by cavalry

William's forces initially give chase, but are held back after a successful rear-guard action by James's cavalry – lent to him by Louis XIV – covers the retreat. The Jacobites fall back to Dublin, and to Limerick two days later after William's forces reach the city. James himself flees south to Duncannon, after which he leaves for France, never to return. Despite suffering fairly modest casualties, the battle is over, and William has halted James's attempt to win back the throne at the first hurdle.

09 James falls back to Donore

With Oldbridge captured and William fast approaching on the flank, James orders his forces to fall back to Donore. After around 30 minutes of battle, James becomes weary; despite having not committed much of his main force, he is aware that Meinhard's forces are on their way to flank him in the south and decides to retreat in good order before his escape route is cut off

06 Crossing the Boyne

William's remaining men, led by his Dutch Blue Guards, cross the Boyne. Despite coming under heavy fire, they manage to make the crossing and subsequently capture the nearby small village of Oldridge.

07 James counter-attacks

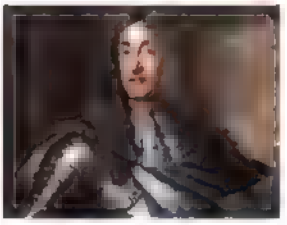
In an effort to block the Williamite advance, the Jacobites begin a series of counter-attacks on enemy positions. After his poorly trained infantry proves ineffective, James instead sends his cavalry in. While they drive back some of William's forces, highly efficient Blue Guards manage to hold the line

08 William makes the crossing

About 1.6km (1mi) down the river at Drybridge, William himself makes the crossing, struggling ashore despite not being able to use his right arm. The fighting becomes particularly fierce here, with William suffering a few near misses when he is nearly shot in the leg, and one of his own men nearly fires on him before realising his own mistake. Others are not so lucky, however, with Schomberg losing his life

Jacobites

TROOPS 23,500
CAVALRY 6,000
ARTILLERY 16



JAMES II

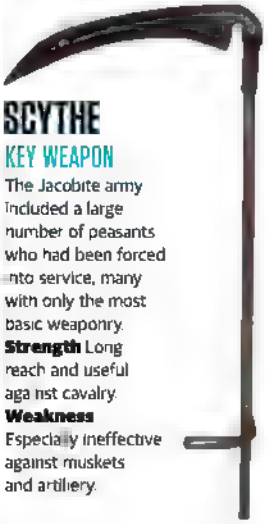
LEADER

The deposed monarch saw invading Ireland as a means of retaking the throne he had fled.
Strength Extensive battle experience and the support of the Irish nation
Weakness Indecisive and prone to being overly cautious.

FRENCH CAVALRY

KEY UNIT

These units, provided by James's ally Louis XIV, successfully covered his retreat at the Boyne.
Strength Extremely efficient and effective against infantry.
Weakness Vulnerable in close-quarters combat.



SCYTHE

KEY WEAPON

The Jacobite army included a large number of peasants who had been forced into service, many with only the most basic weaponry.
Strength Long reach and useful against cavalry.
Weakness Especially ineffective against muskets and artillery.

© Nicolle R F Jler

TORTURE DEVICES

Humanity's penchant for ingenious cruelty is no better visualised than in its tools of torture, horrific devices honed to break mind and body

CRUCIFIXION 600 BCE

Crucifixion is one of the oldest forms of torture

Despite being made famous as a capital punishment, notably in the crucifixion of Jesus, the practice of crucifixion is one of the earliest recorded forms of torture. Developed by the ancient Persians, Seleucids and Carthaginians in the 6th century BCE, crucifixion entailed whipping a victim, often forcing them to drag a large wooden crossbeam to their place of punishment and then be either bound or nailed to it, with the beam then hoisted up a vertical shaft to a height of three metres (ten feet). This would levy an intense and prolonged quantity of pain on the crucified, which if unchecked, would lead to death by exhaustion or heart failure.

SICILIAN BULL 570 BCE

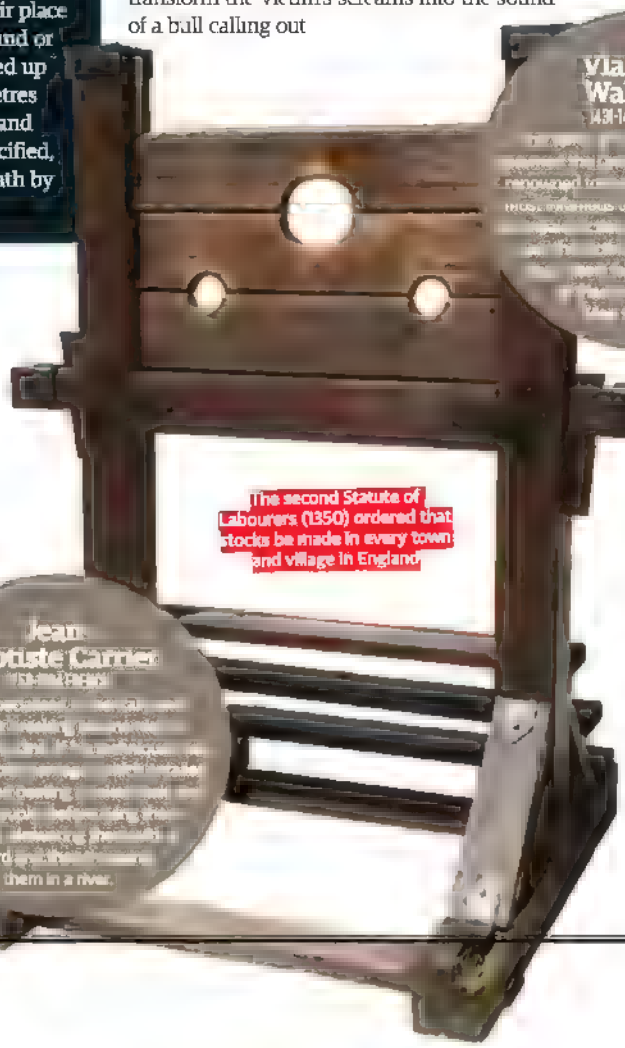
The Sicilian bull literally roasted its victim alive

A torture and execution device rolled into one, this was one of ancient Greece's most terrible penalties. The device consisted of a huge bronze bull, with its insides hollow and a latched door on one side of its stomach. The victim was stripped naked and put inside before a fire was light underneath. The metal would heat up and slowly roast the contained person to death. Its nostrils were even designed to transform the victim's screams into the sound of a bull calling out

A traditional Medieval immurement coffin

THE STOCKS 50 BCE

A form of torture and public humiliation rolled into one, the stocks incapacitated a person by securing their feet or hands between two large, hinged wooden planks. The stocks were located in a public place, such as a market square, and other people were encouraged to throw stones and other paraphernalia at the purported criminal. As the stocks were located outside, the victim was also subject to the effects of the weather both day and night. Providing the victim was left for only a couple of days, the survival rate was high, however if left for more than a week or in particularly harsh conditions, they would usually die from hyperthermia or heat exhaustion


Vlad III of Wallachia
1431-1477 ROMANIAN
The second Statute of Labourers (1350) ordered that stocks be made in every town and village in England
Jean-Baptiste Carrier

COFFIN IMMUREMENT 900

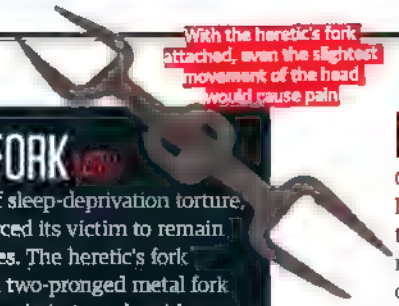
Another infamous torture technique from the Middle Ages, this entailed encasing a victim within a metal cage roughly the shape of a human body, with larger individuals often forcibly stuffed into cages that were too small for them. The cage was then hung from a tree or gallows and left out day and night, exposed to the elements. Passers-by were encouraged to throw rocks and other hard objects at the trapped victim and, if the death penalty had been levied, the slowly dying victim was left up long enough for birds and other animals to start eating them alive.

THUMBSCREW 1250

Also known as 'the pillywinks', this was a simple vice-like device that allowed a victim's thumbs to be slowly crushed or dislocated. The instrument worked by trapping the victim's thumbs beneath a metal bar, which was then slowly squeezed down by a butterfly clamp. Despite being invented in Medieval Europe, the thumbscrew remained such a popular torture implement that it was still being used by the 19th century, with records indicating it was often used to punish slaves for relatively minor indiscretions.

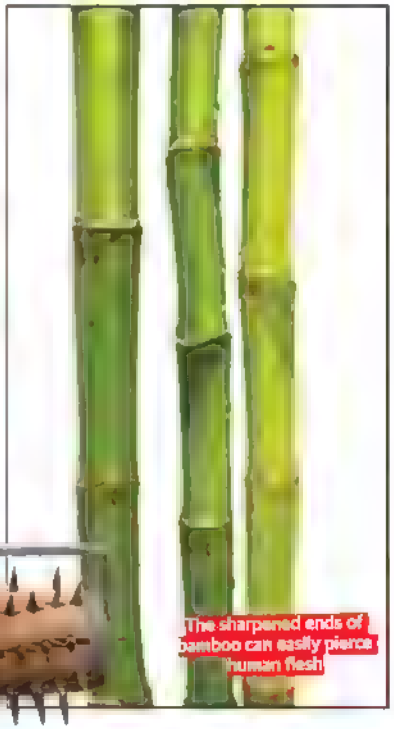
HERETIC'S FORK 1500

An early example of sleep-deprivation torture, the heretic's fork forced its victim to remain conscious at all times. The heretic's fork was a double-ended two-pronged metal fork strapped around the victim's neck, with one fork placed on the throat and the other fork placed on the breastbone. The victim was then hung from the ceiling preventing them from lying down. As such, the victim was forced to remain conscious, and as soon as their head dropped from fatigue they would impale themselves. This torture tool was a favourite of the Spanish Inquisition.



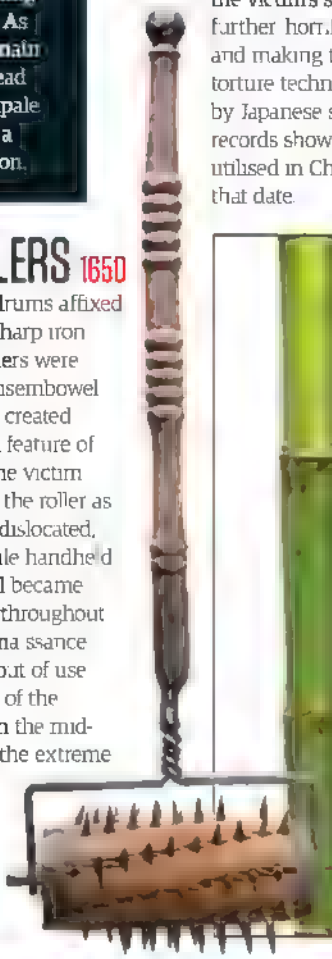
BAMBOO TORTURE 1941

One of the East's most ingenious and horrific torture techniques, bamboo torture entailed tying a victim up with ropes above a patch of bamboo – often on a wooden frame – before leaving them to be impaled by the plant's sharp and incredibly fast-growing shoots. The shoots would first puncture the victim's skin and then penetrate further, horrifically skewering them and making them bleed to death. This torture technique was reportedly used by Japanese soldiers during WWII, but records show the technique was also utilised in China and Malaysia prior to that date.



SPIKED ROLLERS 1650

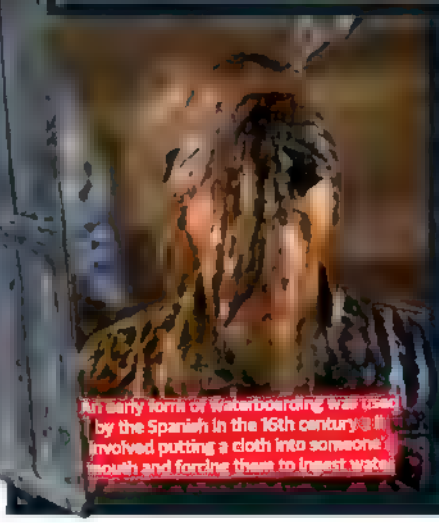
Cylindrical wooden drums affixed with a number of sharp iron spikes, spiked rollers were used to slowly disembowel a victim. Firstly created as an additional feature of the rack, with the victim stretched across the roller as their limbs were dislocated, and then in a mobile handheld form, this torture tool became increasingly popular throughout the Medieval and Renaissance periods, only falling out of use with the termination of the Spanish Inquisition in the mid-19th century. Due to the extreme damage the spikes did to human flesh, anyone subjected to any form of spiked roller had little chance of survival.



The iron maiden is one of history's best-known torture devices, despite questionable authenticity
Elizabeth Báthory
tured to her castle with the promise of well-paid jobs. They were tortured, imprisoned and then left to die.

IRON MAIDEN 1793

The iron maiden was a torture device in which a victim was encased within a spiked coffin. Historians today believe that despite the device being often associated with the Middle Ages, it was in fact a later creation, with no record of it found earlier than the late-18th century. Regardless of its origin, the iron maiden was a fearsome tool, capable of wounding or killing with ease. Today, many historians believe the device was used more as a mental torture tool, with victims threatened with its use rather than actually encased within it.


An early form of waterboarding was used by the Spanish in the 16th century. It involved putting a cloth into someone's mouth and forcing them to ingest water

WATERBOARDING 2002

While waterboarding has been in use for centuries, its most modern incarnation was introduced by the USA following the 11 September attacks in 2001. The method involves pouring water into the nose and mouth of a victim who is forced to lie on their back on an inclined platform. This simulates the feeling of drowning and can cause brain damage through oxygen deprivation. This practice was not considered torture according the US Department of Justice, with it licencing the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) to use the technique against any suspected terrorist.

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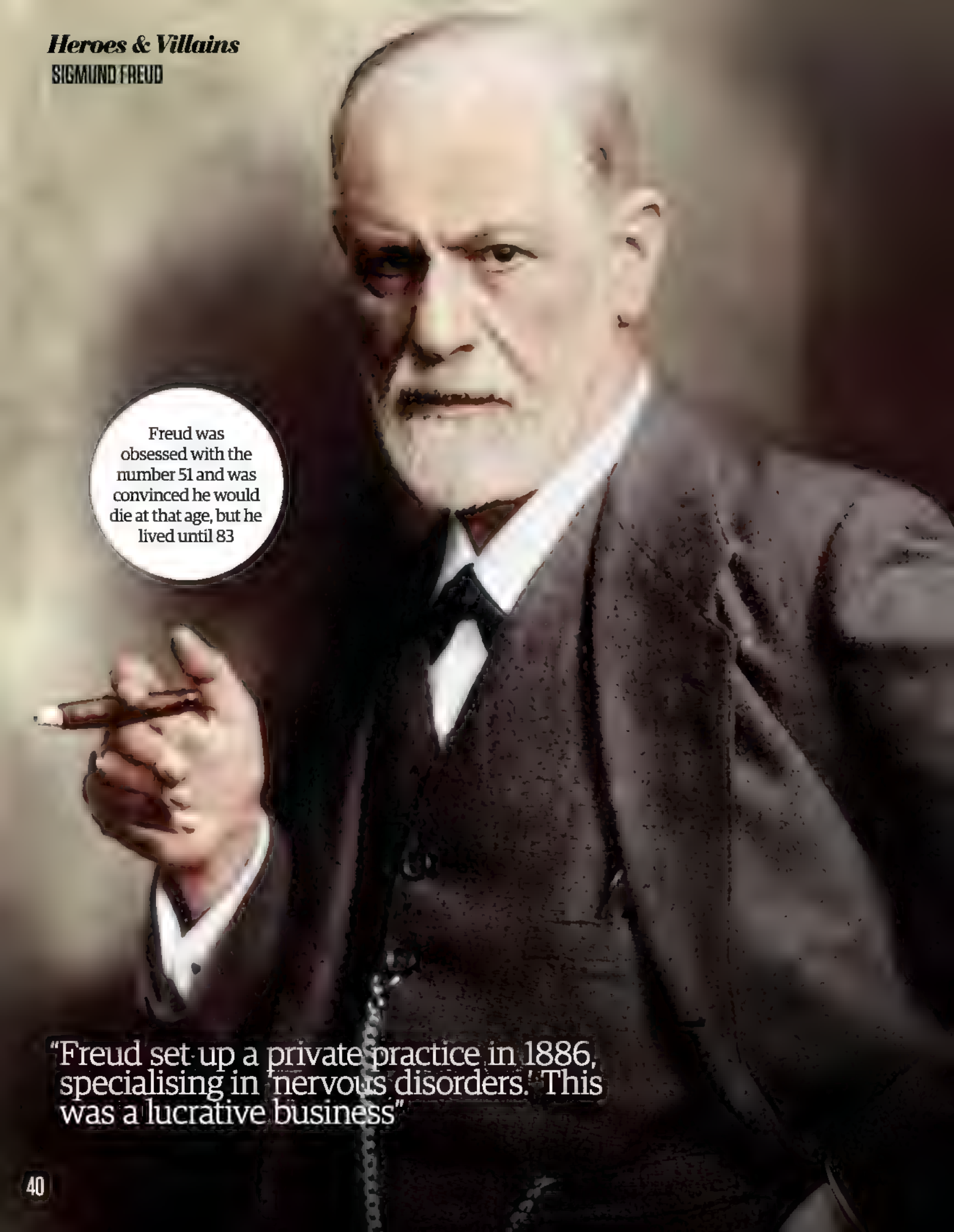


Freud was obsessed with the number 51 and was convinced he would die at that age, but he lived until 83

"Freud set up a private practice in 1886, specialising in 'nervous disorders.' This was a lucrative business"

Heroes & Villains
Sigmund Freud

Responsible for changing the face of modern psychology, Freud was viewed as both a genius and a charlatan obsessed with sexuality

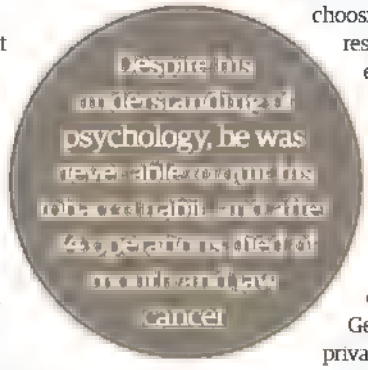
Written by Rachel England

Daddy issues, phallic symbols, defence mechanisms, Freudian slips; these are all common phrases thrown around in everyday conversation, a psychological shorthand that points toward the deeper unconscious thought processes that Sigmund Freud, father of psychoanalysis, brought to life in the late-19th century. His ideas have been met with both fierce criticism and avid support. For Freud, sometimes a cigar was just a cigar, sometimes it was anything but – a contradictory ideology that propelled him to celebrity during his lifetime and into psychology textbooks for all time.

Little is known of Freud's early life, as he destroyed his personal papers at least twice, once in 1885 and again in 1907, and a great deal of his personal correspondence and unpublished papers were embargoed by his daughter after his death. But through his ground-breaking work and relationships with other prominent figures, it's possible to paint a picture of the man who changed the face of modern psychology.

Born in 1856 to Jewish parents in the Moravian town of Příbor, now part of the Czech Republic, Sigismund Schlomo Freud was the oldest of eight children. Despite his family's financial struggles he received a good education, proving himself to be an apt pupil and mastering no less than eight languages, including Latin. He loved literature and some have even suggested that his understanding of human psychology stems from William Shakespeare's plays.

Despite his fondness for the arts and his achievements in this area, Freud joined the University of Vienna's medical facility aged 17, but he never felt at home in the medical profession. Reports from friends, as well as Freud's own letters, suggest he was less diligent about his studies than he could have been, instead choosing to focus on scientific research. Interestingly, some of his early research involved studying the sexual organs of eels – an amusing foreshadowing of the theories he would create more than two decades later.


Despite his understanding of psychology, he was never able to quit his tobacco habit, and after 33 operations died of mouth and jaw cancer

After graduating and subsequently spending a few years working in the field of cerebral anatomy at the Vienna General Hospital, Freud set up a private practice in 1886, specialising in 'nervous disorders.' This was a lucrative business, given the Victorians' tendency to tar almost every 'invisible' illness with this brush. This was, after all, a time when women could be forcibly committed to asylums because of 'hysteria', which was often nothing more sinister than menstrual cramps or generalised anxiety.

Here, Freud would meet a patient – pseudonym Anna-O' – who would help set in motion the wheels of his career, as well as modern psychology as we know it. She came to the practice with a

A group photo in front of Clark University including Freud (bottom left) and Carl Jung (bottom right)

Life in the time of Freud

Human evolution is explained

While Freud's work offered – for the first time – an understanding into the inner workings of the mind, elsewhere Charles Darwin was providing an explanation for all of life as we know it, publishing *The Origin Of The Species* in 1859. The book got a hostile reception and sparked widespread debate.

Communication evolved by leaps and bounds

The face of communications changed rapidly, with Alexander Graham Bell patenting the telephone in 1875 and the sending of the first commercial wireless telegraph in 1898. It took some time for these developments to reach Europe, but both played a pivotal role in the forthcoming war.

Planes, trains and automobiles

This period also saw a boom in transport innovation. The first 'safety bicycle' was invented in 1874, and in 1885 Carl Benz and Gottlieb Daimler constructed the first motorcar. In 1903, the Wright brothers completed a successful first powered flight.

The entertainment industry is born

While the concept of 'Hollywood' as we know it today didn't come into being until around 1912, the entertainment industry in Europe was already well on its way, as 1895 saw the first public cinema performance in Paris. Charlie Chaplin's first film was made in 1913, and in 1921 the BBC was founded.

The Great Depression takes hold

Despite these advances, the Great Depression swept the globe in 1929 following the Wall Street Crash. In Germany and Austria, unemployment rocketed and astonishing rates of inflation saw shoppers paying for loaves of bread with wheelbarrows of essentially worthless money. This gave the Nazi Party a foothold, as they promised a way out of the dire economic situation.

In hysterics

Victorian beliefs about 'the ladies' disease'

A common diagnosis during the Victorian period, 'hysteria', according to one physician in 1859, affected a quarter of all women, while another made a 75-page list of supposed 'hysteria indicators' and still called it incomplete. Symptoms ranged wildly from fainting, anxiety, irritability, increase in sexual desire and loss of sexual desire, to increased and decreased appetite, cramps, and, according to historian Rachel Maines, "a tendency to cause trouble."

While Ancient Greeks believed the condition was the result of a 'wandering womb', or the retention of poisonous female semen not released through regular intercourse, the Victorians simply believed it to be a 'women's issue', often treating it through cold, high-pressure showers or, in particularly extreme cases, forcibly admitting women into asylums and giving them hysterectomies – the term hysteria stemming from the Greek word for uterus.

A more common treatment was pelvic massage, where doctors would administer a 'hysterical paroxysm', or orgasm, which was something of a money-maker for the medical establishment during the Victorian era.

With so many – and often contradictory – possible symptoms, hysteria was considered a catch-all diagnosis, but today we know its causes range from premenstrual cramps and anxiety through to epilepsy and more serious mental health issues such as schizophrenia. And while the term may sound antiquated – if not preposterous – today, the American Psychiatric Association didn't drop the expression until the 1950s.

severe cough, paralysis, hallucinations and impaired speech, and was invited to talk about her symptoms while under hypnosis. In the course of this 'talking cure' (a phrase coined by Anna-O herself), her symptoms appeared to improve, leading Freud to believe that illness could be alleviated by simple 'free association'; talking freely about whatever ideas or memories occurred to the patient to uncover repressed thoughts and unmet needs. Freud developed this idea further, claiming that dreams too were representative of the unconscious mind. By 1896, Freud had abandoned hypnosis and used the term 'psychoanalysis' to refer to his style of work.

Freud once treated the famous Czech composer Gustav Mahler for impotency

But despite this 'talking cure', Anna-O's symptoms eventually worsened, so Freud deduced that her illness was the result of repressed resentment she felt over her father's illness. Like the many women locked up for hysteria, Anna-O was also institutionalised. Sadly for her, many doctors today agree that she was actually exhibiting signs of epilepsy.

It was also around this time that Freud appeared to give up what had been a 12-year-long cocaine addiction, having extolled the virtues of the drug – "a magical substance" – in 1884 in a paper called 'Uber Coca.' Curiously this was also the year that Freud's father died. Around three decades later he himself underwent treatment for an array of psychosomatic disorders where he came to realise the strong hostility he had felt towards his father. Freud later wrote that, "the study on coca was an allotrion" (an idle pursuit that distracts from more serious responsibilities).

During this self-analysis, he also confirmed that he recalled childhood sexual feelings for his mother, seemingly giving credence to his controversial Oedipal theory which he began exploring in 1897. Freud initially seemed obsessed with the idea that most of his patients had suffered sexual trauma at some point in their lives – and those who were reluctant to talk about this alleged abuse were displaying signs of 'resistance'. He later changed his mind (as he was liable to do) and decided that, in fact, these were just fantasies – 'infantile wishes' as described in his notorious Oedipus theory. The gist of that theory is that young boys harbour repressed desires to possess their mothers and replace their fathers, while girls feel desire for their fathers and jealousy toward their mothers. This is compounded by the boy's alleged castration anxiety, and the girl's supposed penis envy.

It's surprising this theory didn't meet more opposition, and Freud could count some of society's most respectable figures among his followers, giving him authority with the masses. Marie Bonaparte (a great-grand-niece of Napoleon), for example, helped to establish his theories in France. It seems that at some point she gave serious consideration to sleeping with her son and wrote to Freud for his advice. "It's not always harmful," he replied. Although whether that was his true belief, or he was driven by a desire to keep a wealthy and influential follower happy, is up for debate.

Defining moment

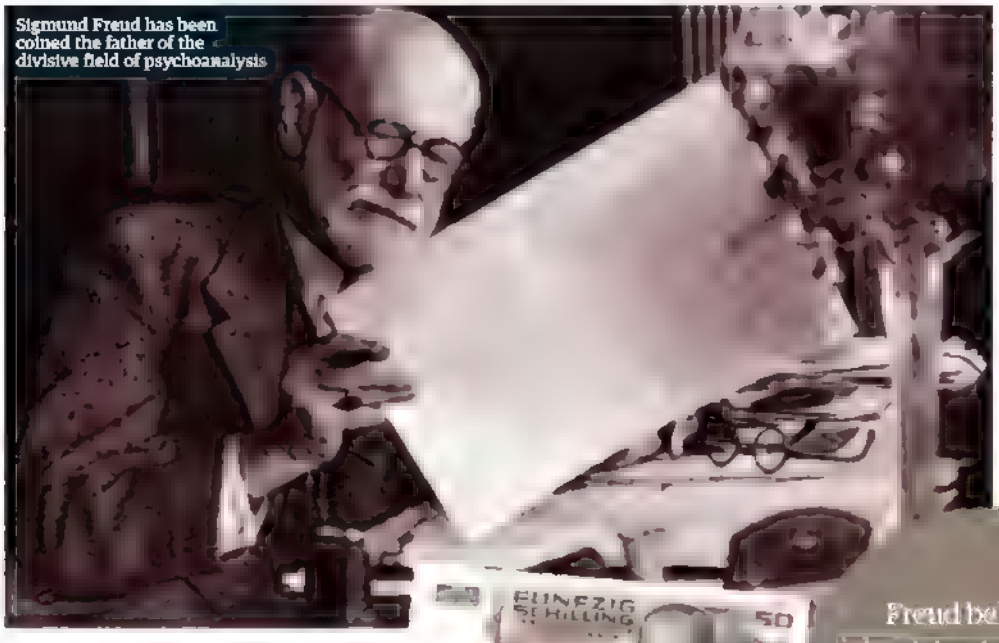
Josef Breuer and 'Anna-O' 1880

In November 1880 Breuer, a respected Austrian physician, began working with a patient known as 'Anna-O', who was suffering from "paralysis of her limbs, and anaesthesias, as well as disturbances of vision and speech." Breuer found that when she spoke to him about her problems some of her symptoms decreased – when Freud, his protégé, heard of the work he was extremely interested and began working on the case. The belief that talking about problems could cure some physical ailments was a ground-breaking one that would be published in the pair's 1895 book, *Studies On Hysteria*.

Timeline

1856

- **Freud is born** The future psychiatrist is born with a caul, a harmless piece of membrane covering his face, which occurs in fewer than one in 80,000 births. His mother sees this as a positive omen. **1856**
- **The family separates** Freud is separated from his beloved playmate and older half-brother John, as his half-brothers emigrate to Manchester. The rest of the family moves to Leipzig, Germany. **1859**
- **An apt pupil** Nine-year-old Freud joins a prominent high school and excels in languages including Hebrew, Latin, English and Greek, eventually graduating with honours in 1873. **1865**
- **University** Freud begins studying medicine at the University of Vienna; because of his interest in neurophysiological research and philosophy it takes him a full nine years to complete his studies at the university. **1873**
- **A fatal addiction** Freud begins smoking tobacco aged 24, quickly moving on to cigars, believing it helps him work better. He was soon smoking 20 cigars a day and would never be able to fully quit the habit. **1880**
- **In defence of drugs** He publishes a paper called 'Uber Coca', in which he extols the virtues of coca as an anti-depressant and anaesthetic. He himself is an avid user of the drug, but eventually gives it up in 1896. **1884**
- **Marriage** After a four-year courtship and more than 900 love letters, Freud marries the Jewish Martha Bernays. The couple go on to have six children in their 53-year marriage. **1886**


Sigmund Freud has been coined the father of the divisive field of psychoanalysis

"Freud could count some of society's most respectable figures among his followers"

Freud believed jokes let out repressed thoughts, but claimed in a book that not everyone is capable of humour

Nonetheless, Freud's work had attracted the attention of the wider psychology community, and in 1906 psychologist Carl Jung reached out to Freud when he found his word association tests provided evidence for Freud's theory of repression. The pair met a year later and allegedly talked for 13 hours straight. Theirs was a tricky relationship, though, with Jung once writing to Freud: "Let me enjoy your friendship not as one between equals but as that of father and son", which caused alarm for the elder psychologist whose theories orbited around the sinister Oedipal theory.

Despite an otherwise fulfilling relationship, tensions between Jung and Freud persisted. Jung believed Freud's theories to be too reductionist, and was unable to accept that the main drive in life was sexual. Freud was dismissive of Jung's broader approach, and sceptical of his interest in paranormal and psychic phenomena, while Jung was troubled by the thought that Freud placed his personal authority above the quest for truth. It was clear that Freud had little tolerance for colleagues who diverged from his psychoanalytic doctrines, and in 1913 the relationship between the two came to an end. This stubbornness was also apparent in his attitudes toward religion; Freud allegedly forbade his Jewish wife Martha from lighting candles on the Sabbath, claiming religion was "mere superstition."

Objectively it would be easy to dismiss Freud as something of a quack. Speculation abounds that he fudged his experiments, his data was drawn from a small group of Viennese women and his own 'self-analysis' and, perhaps most crucially, none of his theories were ever peer reviewed – nor could they be, since his methodology rested on speculation and subjective insights. He tapped into the huge attraction of a theory that promised every individual the key to their own hidden secrets, not to mention, for the first time ever, a theory of human nature, and at the centre of his work was the most intriguing and thrilling of all taboos: sex. As Karl Kraus put it many years ago, psychoanalysis itself became the poison it purports to cure.

While many of his more questionable theories have been widely discredited, Freud's work has nonetheless played a crucial role in our understanding of the human mind. While he didn't invent the concept of the 'unconsciousness', he did bring its importance to the fore, and had Freud been around today he would likely take great interest in the work of contemporary neuroscience, since it provides compelling evidence for unconscious mental processing.

Unorthodox as his ideas were, Freud has been recognised as a catalyst for a greater curiosity about the nature of human personality – something even he couldn't fully master. In 1939, he died of cancer, having been unable to gain control of his tobacco smoking – a typical 'oral fixation' the theory of which, ironically, formed the cornerstone of his life's work.

Defining moment

His health deteriorates 1923

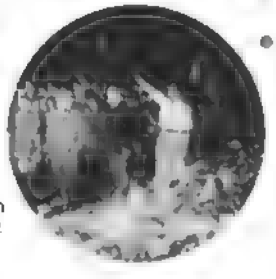
Freud finds a lump in his mouth, marking the start of a lengthy battle with cancer, which he loses. Doctors advise him to quit smoking, but appear to play down the growth's seriousness – Dr Felix Deutsch later says he didn't tell Freud he had cancer because he feared he might kill himself. Freud then goes through 34 surgeries, including an unnecessary cosmetic surgery during which he nearly bleeds to death. He once stopped smoking for seven weeks but then wrote to a doctor, "since the first few cigars, I was able to work and was the master of my mood; before that life was unbearable."

The start of a movement
Freud first uses the term 'psychoanalysis', marking the beginnings of a sweeping phenomenon on the landscape of psychology
1896

Love rat?
After the death of her finance, Martha's sister Minna comes to live with the Freuds. Despite Freud's dim view of promiscuity, rumours abound that he and Minna begin an affair
1896

Major work published
Freud publishes *The Interpretation Of Dreams* – a book that outlines the secret meaning of dreams as subconscious methods of 'wish-fulfilment.'
1899

The ego
In his work, *The Ego And The Id*, Freud states that the human psyche can be divided into three parts: Id, ego and super-ego. This theory is still in use in some practices today.
1923



Hitler's regime
When the Gestapo interrogates his daughter Freud realises his family must leave Vienna. They receive immigration permits for England, apart from his four elderly sisters who die in concentration camps.
1938

A planned death
In terrible pain caused by his cancer, Freud chooses to "make an end of it", and asks his doctor and friend Max Schur to administer doses of morphine, which result in his death.
1939

© Alamy / Corbis

What if...

The Aztecs hadn't been conquered?

MEXICO, 1519

Written by Jack Griffiths

MATTHEW RESTALL

Matthew Restall is a professor of Colonial Latin American History at Penn State University. His areas of specialisation are Yucatán and Mexico, Guatemala and Belize, Maya history, the Spanish conquest and Africans in Spanish America. He has co-authored four books published in 2011 and 2012 including *2012 And The End Of The World: The Western Roots Of The Maya Apocalypse* and *Latin America In Colonial Times*.

HELEN COWIE

Helen Cowie is a lecturer in History at the University of York. She is the author of *Conquering Nature In Spain And Its Empire, 1750-1850* and *Exhibiting Animals In Nineteenth-Century Britain: Empathy, Education, Entertainment*. She is currently writing a book on the cultural history of the alpaca.

What would have happened if the Aztecs hadn't been conquered by the Spanish?

Helen Cowie: It's easy to imagine that the conquest of the Aztecs was inevitable thanks to the superiority of the weapons used by the Spanish conquistadors (steel swords, crossbows, harquebuses and cannons against obsidian swords, slings and bows and arrows). If we look in detail at the events of the conquest, however, it becomes clear that Cortés's victory was by no means certain, and that his expedition could quite easily have ended in failure. On several occasions the Spanish stared defeat in the face – most dramatically during the so-called 'Noche Triste', when they were forced to flee Tenochtitlán after an ill-judged massacre of Aztec nobles. Without the continued support of indigenous allies such as the Tlaxcallans, the conquest could not have been achieved. It was also the devastating effects of disease, as much as technology and horses that destabilised Aztec society politically. But for luck at several critical junctures, Cortés could easily have lost.

Matthew Restall: The invasion campaign led by Hernan Cortés came very close to failure. Most of the men who crossed to Mexico from the Caribbean in 1519 and 1520 died during the war against the Aztecs, and Cortés himself narrowly escaped death. But if Cortés had perished before the Aztec defeat, the final outcome of the war would surely have been very similar: one of his fellow captains, such as Pedro de Alvarado, would have continued the campaign in much the same way. Nevertheless, it is also possible that the high mortality rate of the conquistadors and their allies, combined with the death of key captains and a failure of leadership, might have forced the survivors to retreat back to Cuba.

What effect would it have had on future attempts from the Old World to conquer the New?

Cowie: It's hard to imagine the Spanish would have abandoned attempts to conquer the Aztecs had Cortés been defeated. Further expeditions would probably have been mounted, perhaps with larger numbers of troops. Assisted by the effects of disease – a fatal legacy of Cortés's expedition – they would probably have won through in the end, although possibly at a much higher cost. Whether they would have been able to attract indigenous allies as easily as Cortés did in the wake of his defeat is another question. The Spanish attracted [indigenous] supporters because they appeared to be a successful fighting force, capable of standing up to their Aztec enemies. Had Cortés been defeated or killed, this aura of invincibility would have been lost, making indigenous backing harder to find.

What would the Aztecs have learnt from the Europeans? Would they have modernised over time using European technology such as guns to their advantage?

Restall: Yes, they would certainly would have done so, just as other indigenous or Native American groups did in later centuries – think of the warriors of the northern plains riding horses and using rifles, both to great effect. Indeed, during the Spanish-Aztec war, Aztecs captured and used Spanish weapons and armour. Had the war turned into a series of campaigns over years or decades, Spanish conquistadors would surely have ended up facing Aztec warriors with steel weapons and possibly even guns.

Cowie: There is evidence the Aztecs were already starting to learn how to counteract European weaponry and tactics during the course of Cortés's campaign. To avoid the projectiles fired by Spanish cannon and harquebuses, for instance, Aztec soldiers moved from side to side while marching, rather than in straight lines. To neutralise the advantage of Spanish cavalry, they erected barricades in the streets and avoided combat on flat, open terrain, which favoured horses. Had Cortés lost, it is possible the Aztecs might have adapted their military tactics further and become more capable of defeating European soldiers. They might also have learned something of the Spaniards' aims and mentality in war and adopted a more aggressive strategy in dealing with future attempted invasions.

If the Aztecs had withstood the Spanish conquest, they could have begun to use new weaponry

> “Spanish conquistadors would surely have ended up facing Aztec warriors with steel weapons and possibly even guns”

Fierce fighting broke out in Tenochtitlán during the conquest. Despite having better weaponry, the Spanish could have been defeated if deadly smallpox hadn't spread throughout the Aztec nation

"The fact the Aztec Empire collapsed after two years of warfare has influenced how we see the Aztecs"

Would the Aztecs have expanded and conquered the rest of the continent?

Restall: It is interesting to speculate on how the Aztec acquisition of horses and Spanish technologies of war might have allowed them to consolidate and expand their empire. The Aztecs appeared to have been poised to expand south into the Maya area by 1519, and [there is] no doubt they would have been able to achieve that.

Cowie: This is doubtful as the Aztec Empire was quite loosely structured. Rather than imposing their own systems of government, language and religion on the people they conquered, they tended to leave existing leaders in place and simply extract tribute (a form of taxation) from them. There's little reason to imagine this system of government would have changed following a failed Spanish conquest, though the Aztecs would probably have exacted punishment on those former allies who proved disloyal and re-doubled their efforts to crush the Tlaxcallans. Though they traded across a wide region for luxury items such as jade, feathers and jaguar pelts, it seems unlikely the Aztecs would have been able to enforce a more formal empire of conquest.

Would they have become a trading partner to the European powers?

Restall: Had the Aztecs been able to fend off the Spaniards for generations, another factor would have complicated imperial interaction in the New World: the increased presence there of the Dutch, French, and English. In later centuries, the Spanish, French and English used alliances with indigenous groups to wage war against each other and compete for territory and colonial control.

Cowie: This seems unlikely. The Aztecs did trade extensively across Mesoamerica, but it is questionable whether the Spanish would have settled for a commercial relationship of this kind. The Spanish wanted vast quantities of gold and silver, which had to be mined, and souls to convert to Christianity, neither of which could have been achieved without formal conquest.

How would a failed invasion have affected Europe?

Restall: I think a failed Spanish invasion of the 1520s would have been followed by further Spanish invasions, and that the

How would it be different?

Discovery of the New World
In search of new land and trading opportunities Christopher Columbus becomes the first to discover the New World. After this, many Europeans make the journey across the Atlantic.
12 October 1492

Beginning of the conquest
Cortés lands in Yucatán again after having set sail from Cuba with 11 ships and 500 men. He desires to claim this part of the New World for himself.
4 March 1519

Cortés arrives in Tenochtitlán
The conquistadors arrive in the Aztec capital, receive gifts from Aztec leader Moctezuma II and take residence in his palace.
8 November 1519

Real timeline

1428

Aztecs become the dominant force
With victory over the Tepanec at Azcapotzalco, the Aztecs become the major civilisation in Central America with their culture, architecture and language dominating the region. **1428**

Severe flooding
The Aztec capital Tenochtitlan is ravaged by severe flooding. This, in addition to famines and more floods, weakens the Aztecs before the Spanish conquistadors arrive.
1510

Comet spotted
A comet is reportedly spotted flying across the sky on this date. In Aztec culture they are an omen, believed to signify impending doom and worried emperor, Montezuma.
1517

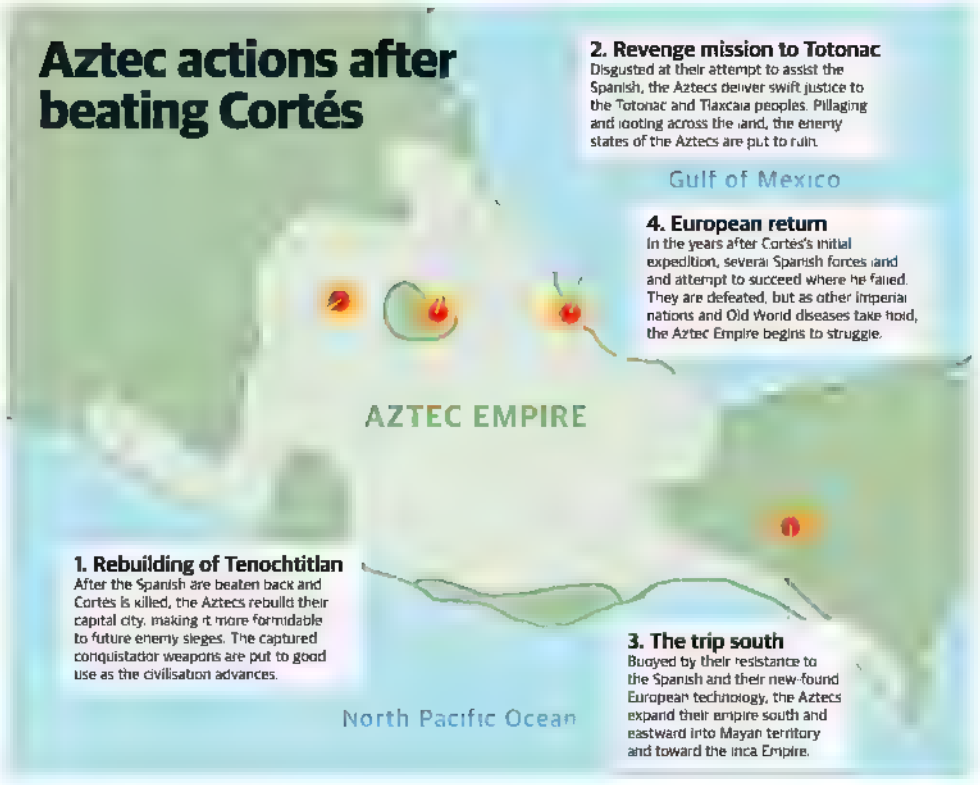
Real timeline

Alternate timeline

First Cortés landing
The Spanish Conquistadors arrive in the Yucatán with a small force that is easily beaten after clashing with natives. They vow to return with a larger force.
February 1517

impact of epidemic disease and repeated invasions would have destroyed the Aztec Empire by the end of the decade. However, let us imagine the Aztecs survive such attacks, borrow Spanish technology, and maintain their empire through the 16th century. That would have drawn intense interest from other European powers, such as the English. It might seem like a stretch to imagine the English conquering the Aztecs in the 17th century. But then consider that the English (later British) did establish a considerable empire in regions to the north, east and south of what had been Aztec Mexico. Furthermore, the heirs to part of the empire – the United States – conquered and permanently acquired half of the nation that was the heir to Aztec Mexico.

Cowie: Failure to conquer the Aztecs (and subsequently the Incas) would have had serious implications for Spain, which came to rely on American silver to finance its military campaigns in Europe. Within the context of the Reformation and the religious wars then raging in the Old World, it would also have had a significant impact on the global spread of Catholicism.


Aztec actions after beating Cortés
2. Revenge mission to Totonac
Disgusted at their attempt to assist the Spanish, the Aztecs deliver swift justice to the Totonac and Tlaxcala peoples. Pillaging and looting across the land, the enemy states of the Aztecs are put to ruin.
Gulf of Mexico
4. European return
In the years after Cortés's initial expedition, several Spanish forces land and attempt to succeed where he failed. They are defeated, but as other imperial nations and Old World diseases take hold, the Aztec Empire begins to struggle.
AZTEC EMPIRE
1. Rebuilding of Tenochtitlan
After the Spanish are beaten back and Cortés is killed, the Aztecs rebuild their capital city, making it more formidable to future enemy sieges. The captured conquistador weapons are put to good use as the civilisation advances.
3. The trip south
Buoyed by their resistance to the Spanish and their new-found European technology, the Aztecs expand their empire south and eastward into Mayan territory and toward the Inca Empire.
North Pacific Ocean

How might we look at the Aztec civilisation differently today?

Restall: The fact the Aztec Empire collapsed after two years of warfare has certainly influenced how we see the Aztecs. The Spaniards justified their invasion and colonisation of the region by portraying the Aztec civilisation as barbarian and bloody. In particular, they emphasized the Aztec practice of human sacrifice – even though the Spanish, English, and other Europeans also held public executions for political and religious reasons – and wrongly accused the Aztecs of practising cannibalism. Although we now have a complex and more balanced understanding of the Aztecs' past, the negative stereotypes propagated by the Spaniards have survived in the popular imagination. But had the Aztecs survived the Spanish invasions of 1519 to 1521, especially if their empire had lasted long enough to establish alliances or diplomatic relationships with other European powers, we would probably now know much more about life in the Aztec world and see it in less stereotypical terms.

Cowie: This is very difficult to say; it depends to a considerable degree upon whether the Aztecs were subsequently conquered by another Spanish expedition or whether they remained independent into the 19th century, when they would likely have become victims of a later wave of European imperialism. Either way, it is likely the negative images of human sacrifice would endure, assuming that at least some of the conquistadors survived to communicate them, but we might perhaps have greater respect for the Aztecs' military capability and realise the conquest was a close-run thing.

Have your say

Do you agree with our expert's view?

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- **Battle of Cempoala**
  Cortés and his forces briefly leave Tenochtitlán to fight, and eventually defeat, fellow Spaniard Diego Velázquez, an old enemy of Cortés.
  April 1520

- **La Noche Triste**
  The two forces assault the Aztecs but are driven back despite the death of Moctezuma. This escape from Tenochtitlán results in many Spanish deaths.
  July 1520

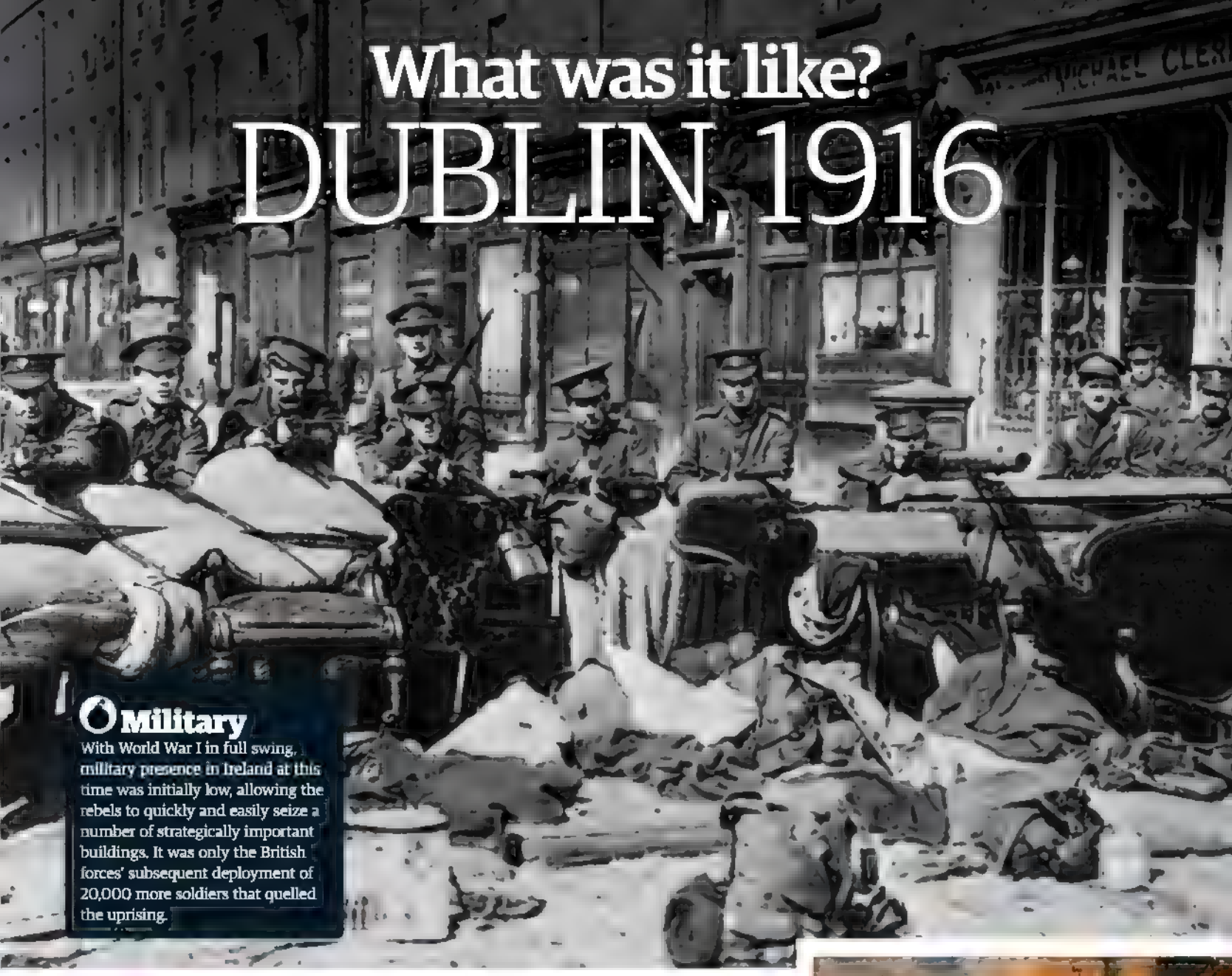
- **Tenochtitlán falls**
  A combination of smallpox, horses and Spanish steel defeat Tenochtitlán after a three-month siege as the population is routed. **August 1521**

- **Birth of Mexico City**
  Tenochtitlán is rebuilt as Mexico City, the new capital of New Spain. Cuauhtemoc serves as a puppet ruler before his execution. **1522**

- **Death of Cortés**
  Immediately wary of the Old World invaders, Moctezuma instructs a full-on attack on the Spanish. Surprised and overwhelmed, Cortés is killed and his forces scattered.
  8 November 1519
- **Cortés allies with Tlaxcala**
  The Spanish ally with the sworn enemy of the Aztecs, the Tlaxcala. They want their civilisation to crumble as much as Cortés desires gold and riches.
  July 1520
- **Religious changes**
  With Mexico still resisting invasion, the spread of Catholicism is halted while traditional Aztec religion and culture flourishes. **June 1525**
- **Spread of smallpox**
  This Old World disease is brought over by the European raiders and becomes an epidemic, wiping out swathes of the Aztec population.
  August 1520
- **Further expeditions**
  Further Spanish excursions, along with the introduction of Old World diseases, gradually wears down the civilisation.
  1640
- **Death of Cortés**
  Hernan Cortés dies at the age of 62. The conqueror of the Aztecs, he is remembered as a great explorer but also as a man of greed.
  1567
- **New technology**
  Using trial and error and interrogating Spanish prisoners, the Aztecs gain the knowledge of horse riding, making steel weapons and using guns. **January 1520**
- **Financial effects on the Old World**
  Having no Aztec gold to speak of, Spain struggles financially and thus modernises at a slower rate.
  February 1520
- **Destruction of Tlaxcala**
  As punishment for allying with the Spanish, the Tlaxcalans are completely massacred, ensuring they will never trouble the Aztecs again.
  April 1520
- **Cancellation of Pizarro conquest**
  The planned occupation of Peru and the Inca Empire is cancelled, as the Spanish cannot afford it.
  1532
- **Further advancements**
  Having mastered steel, the Aztecs incorporate other Western technology into their military such as musket and cannon.
  1781
- **Fall of the Aztecs**
  After repeated Spanish invasions, continuing disease and even French and British involvement, the Aztecs fall.
  1815

© Illustration by Ian Pirie

What was it like?
DUBLIN, 1916



Military

With World War I in full swing, military presence in Ireland at this time was initially low, allowing the rebels to quickly and easily seize a number of strategically important buildings. It was only the British forces' subsequent deployment of 20,000 more soldiers that quelled the uprising.

World War I might have been at its height, but in Dublin a different kind of conflict was taking place...

In 1916, the world was in the grip of the bloodiest and most destructive conflict it had ever seen in the form of World War I. Many groups put aside past grievances and differences – at least temporarily – in order to fight together. However, others saw the distraction posed by the Great War as an opportunity to further their own aims – such as those in Ireland who wanted self-rule and freedom from England.

Dublin was to be the theatre for one such example of this, in the form of the 1916 Easter Rising, which saw various Irish nationalist factions unite in an attempt to forcibly expel the British from Ireland and establish their own state. To this end, members of the Irish Volunteers joined up with other groups like the Irish Citizen Army and Cumann na mBan, and on 24 April 1916 – Easter Monday – around 1,250 people occupied various buildings in Dublin, including the General Post Office and the South Dublin Union. The British forces were taken by surprise, with early attempts at retaking the capital resulting in heavy losses. It was only with the arrival of heavy reinforcements that the uprising was subdued – at the cost of 450 lives, with over 2,600 injured. The rebels were initially jeered when they were paraded through Dublin, but after the executions of the leaders they became heroes to many. Their actions set in motion a chain of events that would lead to the 1919-1921 Irish War of Independence.

Artillery was used to catastrophic effect during the Easter Rising

Government

After the uprising started, its leading members issued the Proclamation of the Irish Republic, read by Patrick Pearse, which they declared as being issued by the 'Provisional Government of the Irish Republic.' Although it was short-lived, it was the first step in the establishment of the Irish Free State.

Ireland's Parliament was abolished in the 19th century by the British government

Media

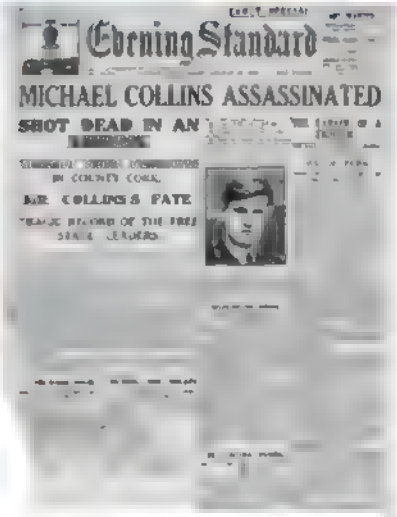
The Irish independence cause didn't have complete support, even in the capital. The *Irish Independent* newspaper described the Easter Rising as "insane and criminal." This tone was in stark contrast to Belfast-based papers like *The Irish News* and *The Belfast News*, which were far more sympathetic with the aims of the rebels.

This Dublin house is decorated with a memorial artwork commemorating the events of the Easter Rising

British troops armed with machine guns and rifles behind a barricade in Dublin during the Easter Rising

Art

The events of 1916 prompted poet WB Yeats to compose the poem *Easter, 1916*. Despite being a nationalist, Yeats was opposed to the use of violence to achieve these aims, and as a consequence the poem gives mixed thoughts on the Rising, reflecting on how "a terrible beauty was born."



Michael Collins, one of the leaders of the Irish independence movement, was killed in 1922 during the Irish Civil War

Technology

Much like the rest of Britain, most technology in Dublin at the time was coal-powered, meaning it inevitably suffered due to fuel shortages during WWI. During the Rising, the British forces relied on the use of traditional artillery to achieve victory, causing massive damage to the city centre.

Industry

Although Dublin was a port city, it wasn't home to any particular kind of heavy industry. Instead, its economy was centred more around administration and commerce, as well as the transport of agricultural produce, while World War I saw many Dubliners recruited to work in the munitions factories.

Dublin was devastated during the Easter Rising, as this photo from April 1916 shows

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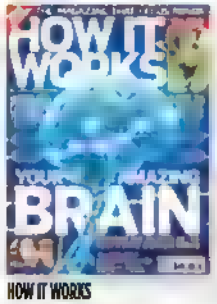

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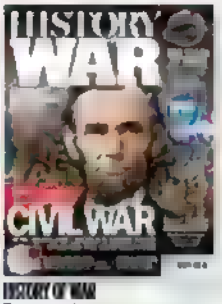

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GLADIATOR † SLAVE † REVOLUTIONARY

SPARTACUS

Rising from the depths of obscurity, this is the story of how one man defied the Roman Republic and led a social upheaval that still echoes through history

Written by Dom Reseigh-Lincoln

The amphitheatre is full to capacity, the crowd shouting excitedly with every clash of steel. Below the braying citizens, two men circle one another, each taking careful steps on the blood-splattered sand. One wears a grated mask fused to a curved helmet along with a pair of leather greaves, a gladius (short sword) twirling in each hand. Dimachaerus is their name for him. His opponent has a short sword in one hand and a parmula (small triangular shield) in the other. He's wearing a similarly shaped helmet, but his has a plume of dyed horse hair sticking from the top. Thracian is his chosen class, one famed for its lithe and versatile warriors. Both are licked with cuts and bruises, their chests heaving from ten minutes of well-matched combat.

Time slows as the gladiator of the dimachaerus class leaps forward, both blades swinging in wide circles above his head. The Thracian drops to one knee, spins on the ball of his foot and drags his gladius across the tendons behind the dimachaerus's left knee. The man grunts and drops to the dirt. The crowd is alive again, screaming for blood – this fight, unlike most gladiatorial encounters, would end in someone's death. The Thracian raises his gladius above his head and drives it down, plunging the blade into his opponent's heart. He steps away from the body and raises his arms to the crowd, giving them the fairy-tale vanquisher their imaginations crave. The arena begins to boom with the sound of a single name chanted in unison. Spartacus.

Night has fallen and a cool breeze flits through the sleeping quarters of the gladiatorial school in Capua. The man they sometimes call the Thracian sits atop his bunk and lets the breeze cool the beads of sweat on his skin. His body still aches from the duel and he's been stretching his muscles for over an hour now. Old military habits die hard, it seems. He'd been a soldier once, a long time ago. Had he deserted? Had he defied an order and been bound to slavery for insubordination? It has been so many years, so many duels and so many nights of hunger and uncertainty ago that even he can't remember any more. His days as a novicius (novice) were long behind him but, like all his fellow gladiators, every time he stepped into the arena the accepted the chance of damnati ad gladium – that he could be sentenced to execution by sword if he lost his match. As long as he can wield a blade he still has some control over his fate, but no matter how many he entertains he is still just a commodity, just a slave.

For 500 years the Roman Senate – the political hub of the Republic – had relied on the influx of new bodies from territories claimed in its name to serve as slaves, but as the state became divided with civil rivalries and political infighting, military expansion began to slow and Rome tightened its hold on its already dwindling servile population. Those slaves that chose to run were hunted down and punished severely to remind the rest that Rome did not look kindly on deserters of any kind. Crucifixions, in all their grisly theatre, were

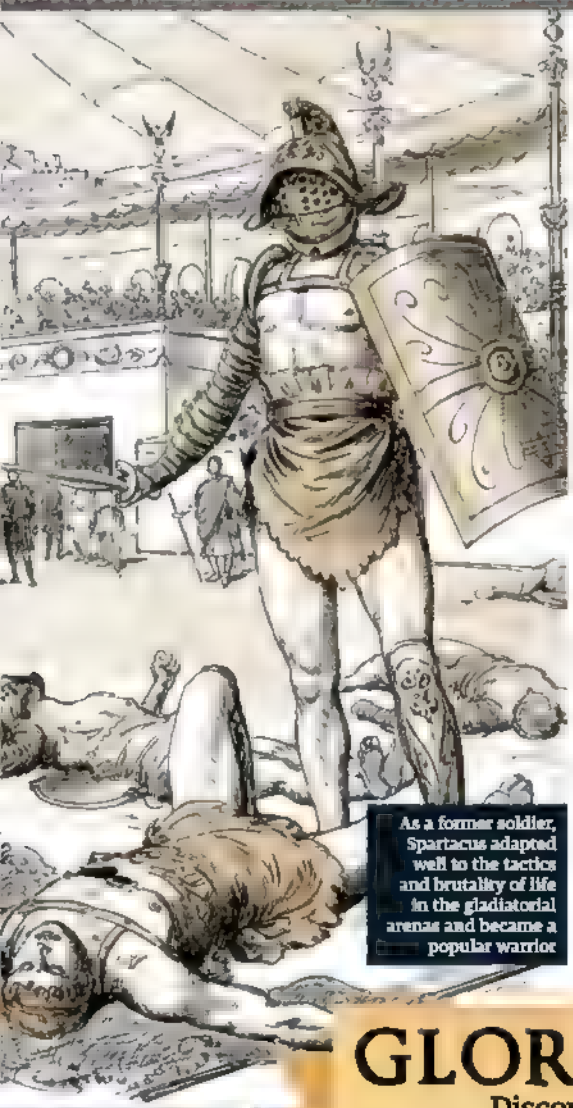
SPARTACUS

Roman, 109-71 BCE

Brief Bio

So steeped in myth and legend is the famous slave that historians still argue over the particulars of his origins. However, most assume that he was born around 109 BCE in Thrace (modern-day Bulgaria). He enlisted in the Roman infantry as a teenager and eventually became a slave. He fought as a gladiator before inciting a slave rebellion that led to the Third Servile War. He died during the Battle of the Silar River.

"The defiant gladiators escape the school where they had been taught not just how to kill, but how to kill to ensure the Roman mob were entertained"



As a former soldier, Spartacus adapted well to the tactics and brutality of life in the gladiatorial arenas and became a popular warrior

a common sight and so by the year 73 BCE, the atmosphere among the serving class was growing tenser with every passing moment. They had gone to war with their masters twice before and failed, but with the Roman legions stretched thin across the Republic, if such an uprising were to rise again, the slaves might just have a chance to change the very face of the civilised world.

As the Roman summer draws to a close, a plot is forming within the cramped confines of the gladiatorial school in Capua, the main city of the Campania region in southern Italy. While its owner Lentulus Batiatus, dreams of a contract that takes him to the capital, entertaining the political cream of the crop with his slave warriors, his most popular fighter is hatching a plan to escape. Over the many years he's fought and lived at the amphitheatre, Spartacus has grown close to two other slaves, Crixus and Oenomaus. The three know that gladiators have escaped before, but their brands make their true nature undeniable – if they were to escape, it had to be part of a united force that couldn't be easily hunted down.

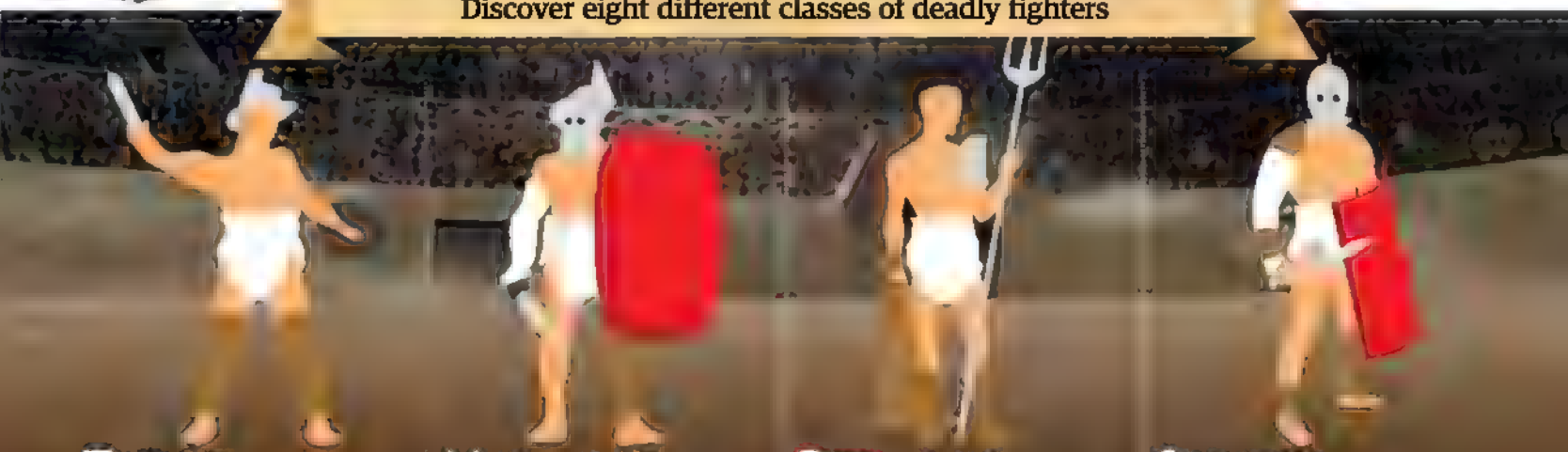
However, Spartacus's plan to escape had been compromised and the plan had leaked out. There was no time for planning; they had to act now. Spartacus breaks free from his quarters, frees Crixus and Oenomaus and together they unlock as many of the cages as they can before the school's privately employed guards realise what's happening. Soon the arena is filled with screams and shouts and the familiar noises of men fighting to the death as Spartacus breaks into the eating quarters and uses the knives and forks in there as weapons. Some of the gladiators refuse to join the escape, too indoctrinated by their servitude to even contemplate such an act. In under half an hour the arena is theirs, a cart carrying new gladiatorial weapons ripped apart and used to arm the uprising. Now armed with the blades, spears and tridents that had once been symbolic of their enslavement, the defiant gladiators escape the school where they had been taught not just how to kill, but how to kill to ensure the Roman mob were entertained.

> "Drenched in blood on the front line, Spartacus leads the charge into the legionnaires"

As the uprising sweeps across the region, it swallows settlement after settlement. With more and more slaves joining their cause the numbers of the rebels swells from less than 100 to almost 5,000. Slaves from all over the region were suddenly upping and leaving their masters, buoyed by a confidence that they could seek a life free of servitude in Spartacus's defiant

Glorious Gladiators

Discover eight different classes of deadly fighters



Thracian

- Weapons: **Short sword, triangular shield**
- Strengths: **Agile warrior**
- Weaknesses: **Ranged attacks**
- Most likely to win against: **Laquerius, velitus**
- Would struggle against: **Murmillo**

Did you know?
The Thracian's sica was a smaller version of the falx. It would often be used to swing into an opponent's unprotected back, which would often end the contest there and then.

Murmillo

- Weapons: **Sword, square shield**
- Strengths: **Well equipped with a large sword and shield**
- Weaknesses: **Susceptible to agile attacks**
- Most likely to win against: **Laquerius, velitus**
- Would struggle against: **Dimachaerus**

Did you know?
The Murmillo class was introduced to replace the similarly slow and powerful Gallus discipline. It favoured strong warriors.

Retiarius

- Weapons: **Rete (weighted net), fuscina (trident)**
- Strengths: **Agility, ranged attacks**
- Weaknesses: **Little to no armour**
- Most likely to win against: **Secutor, murmillo**
- Would struggle against: **Samnite, thracian**

Did you know?
Due to their lack of armour – some wore nothing but a loincloth – many viewed them as the lowliest of classes.

Secutor

- Weapons: **Bladius, dagger**
- Strengths: **Heavily armoured**
- Weaknesses: **Slower than many other classes**
- Most likely to win against: **Samnite**
- Would struggle against: **Retiarius**

Did you know?
Secutor, with its anti-trident and anti-net armour, was a class designed to fight the more agile Retiarius class.

stand against the Republic, Spartacus, Crixus and Oenomaus decide to make camp in the safest place within marching distance, Mount Vesuvius.

Back in Rome the Senate was furious at this new rebellion taking place a mere 193 kilometres (120 miles) from the capital. At this point they aren't unduly worried though, and the Senate dispatches the praetor Gaius Claudius Glaber along with a contingent of 12,000 men with the task of putting down this insolent rebellion. Glaber and his forces arrive in a matter of days but choose not to attack, instead setting up a blockade and seal the rebel camps in, Gladus intends to starve them out. The rebels don't even try to attack, leading the Roman praetor to believe his task will be an easy one. Unbeknownst to Glaber, Spartacus and his troops use vines from the volcano's trees to rappel down the side of the mountain. Having crept through the cover of darkness, Spartacus and a contingent of around 500 warriors attack the Roman siege-makers in a flanking manoeuvre. In a matter of minutes most of Gladus's contingent is wiped out.

It isn't long before news of Gladus's humiliation reaches Rome. Without delay a second contingent, twice the size of Gladus's, is sent out under the command of fellow praetor Publius Varinius. The praetor chooses to split his forces before reaching Vesuvius, planning to besiege the camp from three sides. Spartacus's army is ready though, they know this land well and use guerrilla tactics to wear Varinius's forces down until a final attack by the Romans ends in another victory for the rebels.

By the winter of 72 BCE, Spartacus's forces are spreading far and wide across the Italian heartland, enveloping the towns of Thurii, Nola, Nuceria and

Slaves rebelling was one of Rome's greatest nightmares as they vastly outnumbered their masters

Velitus

- Weapons: Spear
- Strengths: Speed, mobility, ranged attacks
- Weaknesses: Lightly armoured
- Most likely to win against: Dimachaerus
- Would struggle against: Everybody

Did you know?
Gladiators fighting as the Velitus class were not seen as good prospects. They usually fought in groups against one or more chariots and didn't normally last long.

Samnite

- Weapons: Short sword, shield
- Strengths: All rounder
- Weaknesses: Armoured and less manoeuvrable
- Most likely to win against: Thracian, Secutor
- Would struggle against: Retiarius

Did you know?
The Samnite class fell out of favour when Samnium (the previously defeated enemy who provided the inspiration for the class) returned as an ally to Rome.

Dimachaerus

- Weapons: Dual swords
- Strengths: Skilled in close-quarters combat
- Weaknesses: Lightly armoured
- Most likely to win against: Laquerius
- Would struggle against: Thracian

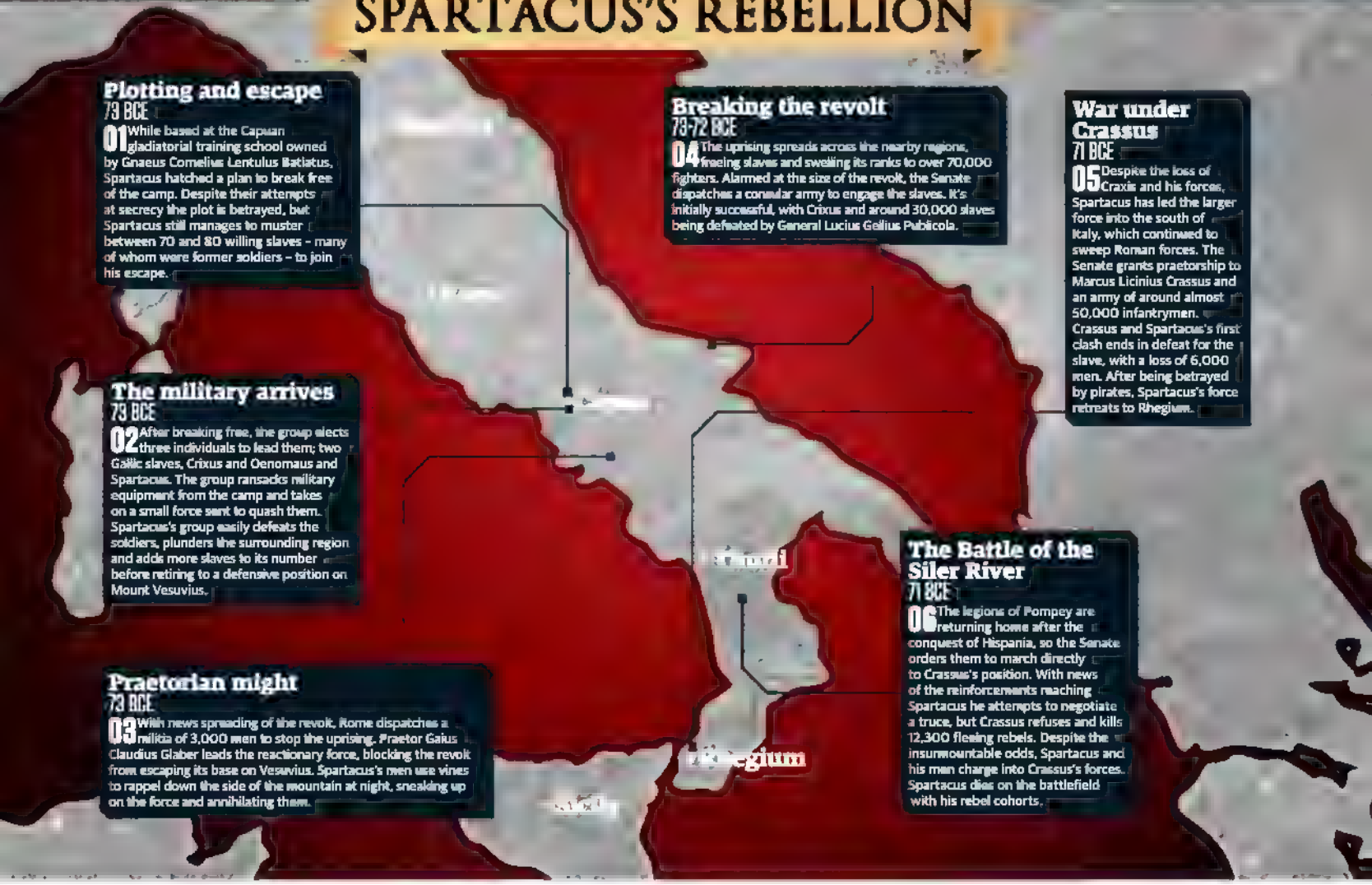
Did you know?
In the *Spartacus* TV series, the producers chose to have Spartacus himself favour this particular gladiatorial style despite evidence suggesting he was a Thracian.

Laquerius

- Weapons: Noose, trident
- Strengths: Able to disarm opponents
- Weaknesses: Open to head attacks
- Most likely to win against: Velitus
- Would struggle against: Samnite

Did you know?
Some historians have speculated that the Laquerius class was actually a form of jester who came into the arena to mock great battles of old.

Spartacus's rebellion


Plotting and escape
73 BCE
01 While based at the Capuan gladiatorial training school owned by Gnaeus Cornelius Lentulus Batiatus, Spartacus hatched a plan to break free of the camp. Despite their attempts at secrecy the plot is betrayed, but Spartacus still manages to muster between 70 and 80 willing slaves – many of whom were former soldiers – to join his escape.
The military arrives
73 BCE
02 After breaking free, the group elects three individuals to lead them; two Gallic slaves, Crixus and Oenomaus and Spartacus. The group ransacks military equipment from the camp and takes on a small force sent to quash them. Spartacus's group easily defeats the soldiers, plunders the surrounding region and adds more slaves to its number before retiring to a defensive position on Mount Vesuvius.
Praetorian might
73 BCE
03 With news spreading of the revolt, Rome dispatches a militia of 3,000 men to stop the uprising. Praetor Gaius Claudius Glaber leads the reactionary force, blocking the revolt from escaping its base on Vesuvius. Spartacus's men use vines to rappel down the side of the mountain at night, sneaking up on the force and annihilating them.
Breaking the revolt
73-72 BCE
04 The uprising spreads across the nearby regions, freeing slaves and swelling its ranks to over 70,000 fighters. Alarmed at the size of the revolt, the Senate dispatches a consular army to engage the slaves. It's initially successful, with Crixus and around 30,000 slaves being defeated by General Lucius Gellius Publicola.
War under Crassus
71 BCE
05 Despite the loss of Crixis and his forces, Spartacus has led the larger force into the south of Italy, which continued to sweep Roman forces. The Senate grants praetorship to Marcus Licinius Crassus and an army of around almost 50,000 infantrymen. Crassus and Spartacus's first clash ends in defeat for the slave, with a loss of 6,000 men. After being betrayed by pirates, Spartacus's force retreats to Rhegium.
The Battle of the Siler River
71 BCE
06 The legions of Pompey are returning home after the conquest of Hispania, so the Senate orders them to march directly to Crassus's position. With news of the reinforcements reaching Spartacus he attempts to negotiate a truce, but Crassus refuses and kills 12,300 fleeing rebels. Despite the insurmountable odds, Spartacus and his man charge into Crassus's forces. Spartacus dies on the battlefield with his rebel cohorts.

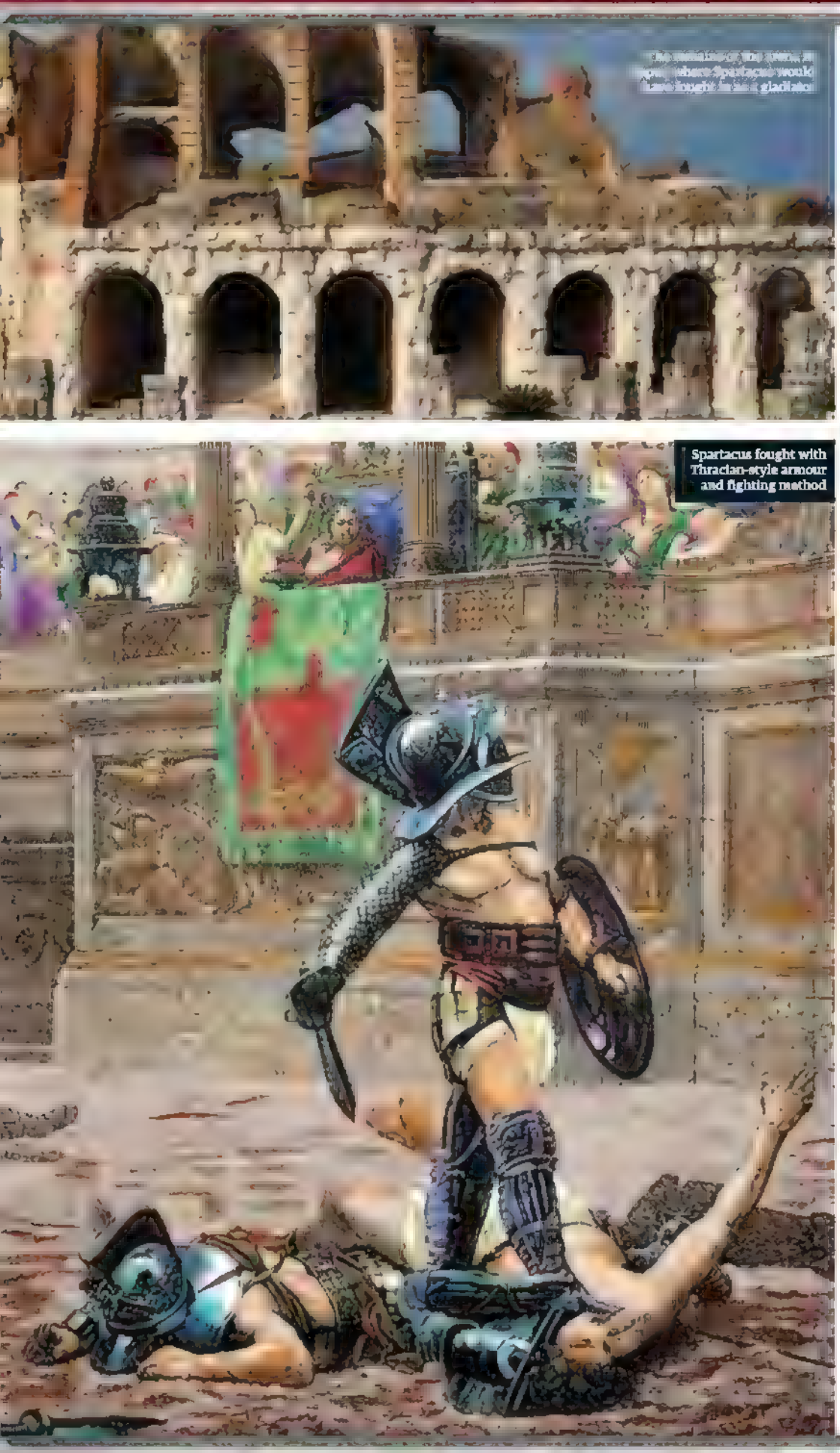
many more. With two military successes to its name and with news of the revolt spreading across the region, Spartacus's rebellion now totals over 150,000 slaves. Hundreds of camps litter the plains of Campania, their food reserves restocked from the towns and settlements they now control. By now, Spartacus's uprising has also bisected into two separate forces - one mainly consisting of Thracians and other slaves and the other commanded by Crixus and Oenomaus. The force under Spartacus's two allies is essentially a Celtic army, bolstered by Gaulish slaves and so it pushes further into the Appelines with many of its number hoping to find a new freedom in Gaul itself.

With a great deal of Rome's military might consigned to putting down another rebellion in Hispania (modern-day Spain), the Republic musters what forces it can from its disparate military. Finally realising the gravity of the situation, the Senate chooses to combine the forces of two its most revered generals, Lucius Gellius Publicola and Gnaeus Cornelius Lentulus Clodianus to make an army of around 50,000 legionnaires. The uprising is now split into two groups with around 30,000 troops under the command of Crixus, but the bulk of the rebellion remains with Spartacus. Realising that this division can be used to their advantage, Lucius Gellius's legions ambush Crixus's legion in the foothills of Mount Garganus. The Gaulish slaves fight for their lives, but the discipline of Gellius's forces wins out and the smaller rebellion army is slaughtered, along with both Crixus and Oenomaus. It is the rebellion's first loss.

> "Spartacus sends a handful of survivors back to Rome as a reminder that these former slaves will not be brought to heel"

Gellius's legions now have a taste for blood. They turn their attentions to Spartacus's army as it heads toward Cisalpine Gaul. Before Gellius's forces can reach Spartacus, though, Lentulus's legions attempt to trap him in the narrow paths of the Appelines. However, Spartacus rushes into Lentulus's forces head-on and destroys them outright. He even captures 300 legionnaires and has them executed as a message to Gellius and Rome itself. Gellius's 30,000-strong army arrives a few days later and clashes with Spartacus's larger force in the mountain range. Drenched in blood on the front line, Spartacus leads the charge into the legionnaires and inspires his fellow rebels to overcome the disciplined soldiers. When the brutal battle is done, the rebel army sends a wounded Gellius and a handful of survivors back to Rome as a reminder that these former slaves will not be brought to heel so easily.

By the spring of 71 BCE it seems the Senate needs a miracle to defeat Spartacus - it comes in the form of Marcus Licinius Crassus, one of the most successful and revered generals of the entire Republic. The Senate grants him full praetorship and a combined army of six legions. With an army of around 40,000 legionnaires, Crassus marches toward the remaining rebel forces. Crassus is a hardline general, a brutal leader who executes any rebels he finds and treats his own men with as much disdain, not hesitating to use decimation for his own troops following murmurs of tiredness or insubordination. Decimation involved a section of the army drawing lots in groups of ten, the other nine, usually by stoning or clubbing, would kill



Spartacus fought with Thracian-style armour and fighting method

THREE SLAVE REBELLIONS

Spartacus's uprising wasn't the only rebellion to rock the slave trade and 'civilised' society

Zanj Rebellion
869-883

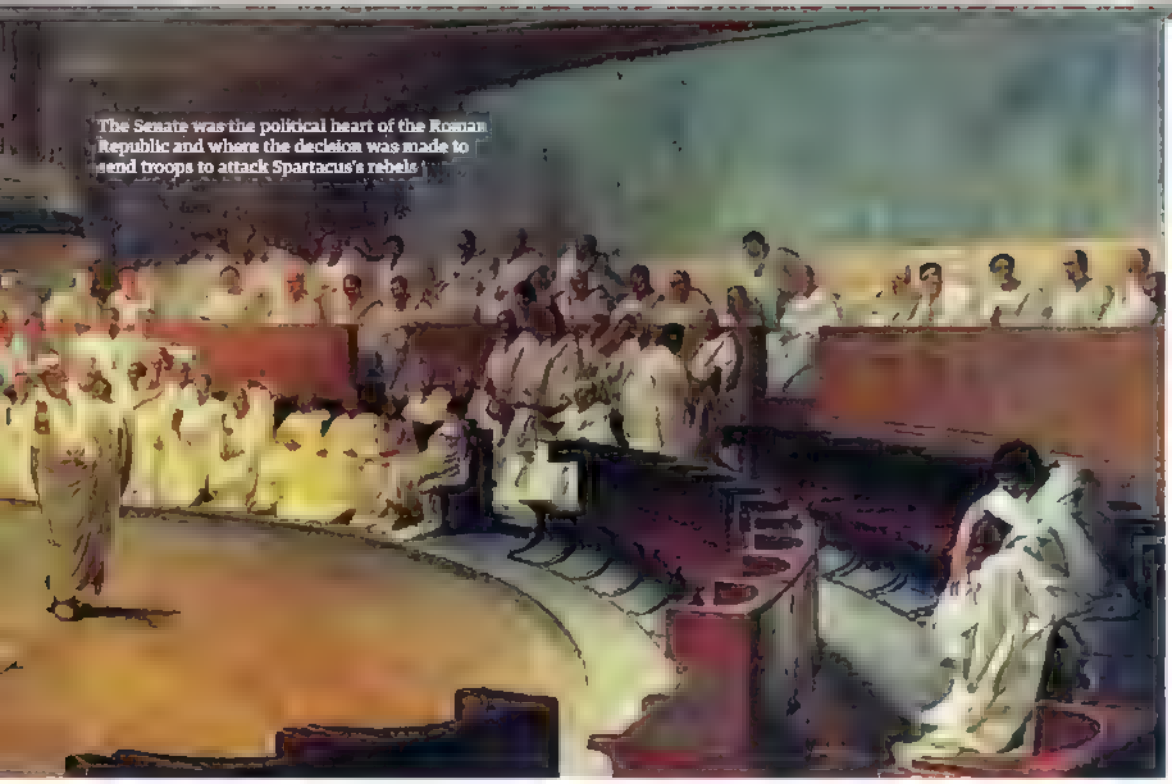
At its height, the Abbasid Caliphate (one of three powerful Islamic states that controlled much of the Middle East and Asia between 750 and 1517) had one of the biggest slave populations in the world. The Zanj Rebellion, which comprised a number of smaller uprisings that eventually solidified into a single national conflict, saw 500,000 captives rise up against their masters in a violent confrontation that eventually led to the formation of an independent state within Egypt. However, the Abbasid armies eventually regrouped and crushed what was left of the uprising soon after.

Haitian Rebellion
21 APRIL 1791 – 1 JANUARY 1804

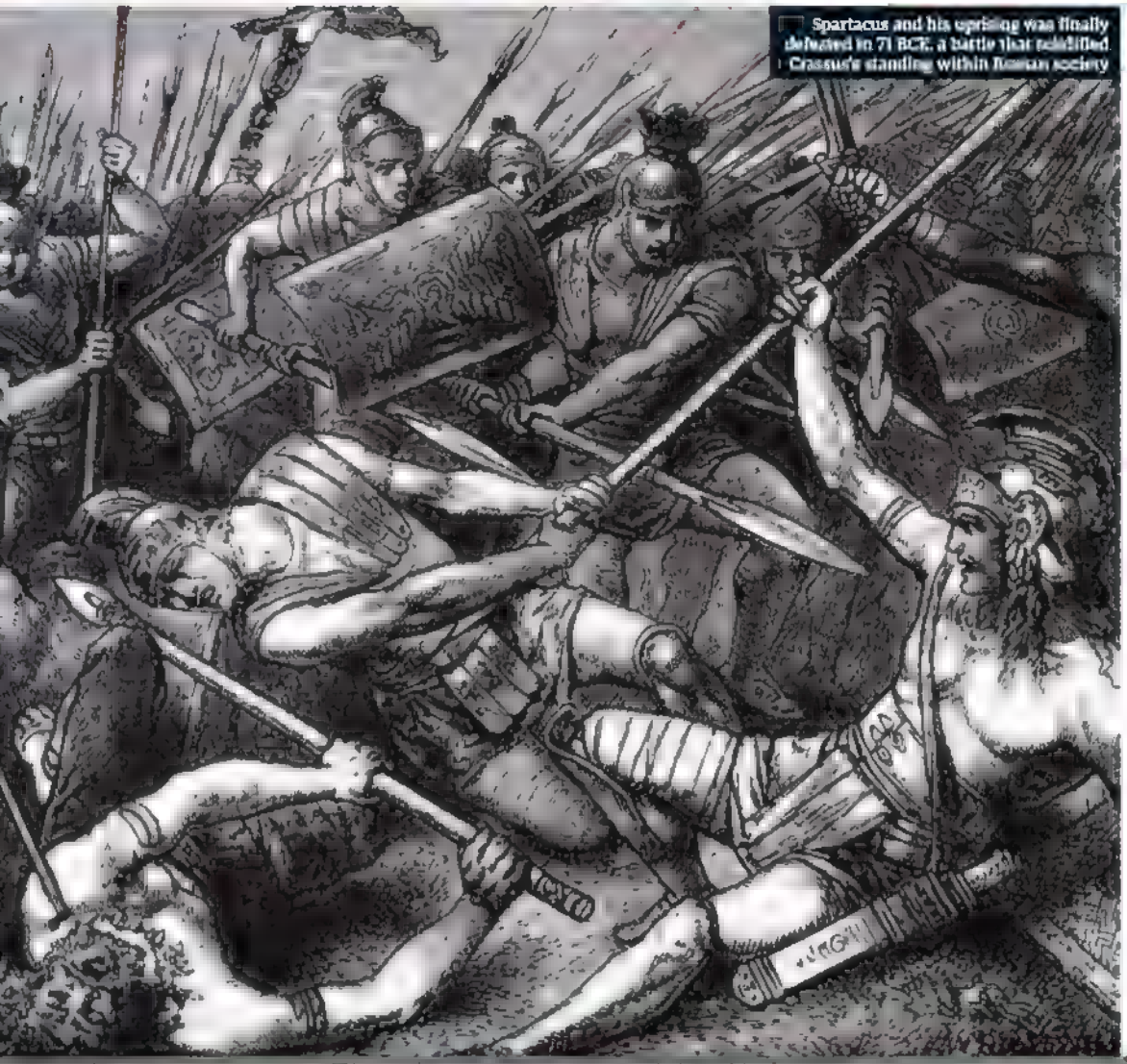
Toward the end of the 1780s, Saint-Domingue was the most profitable possession controlled by France. It produced a staggering 60 per cent of the world's coffee and around 40 per cent of all sugar reserves, but it did so by working its slaves into a mortality rate that far exceeded the island's birth rate. Inspired by the shock waves of the French Revolution, an uprising was concocted by freeman and military genius François-Dominique Toussaint Louverture. After almost 13 bloody years the French were driven off the island and the republic of Haiti was established.

Second Roman Servile War
104-100 BCE

Taking place over 30 years after the very first major servile conflict, the uprising led by slave leader Tryphon grew to such a size that it took considerable military might on the part of the Republic to bring it to heel. The revolt broke out when most of the slave population on the island of Sicily walked out on their masters. Refusing to return to servitude, the slaves formed into a force of around 2,000 cavalry and 20,000 infantry. Despite its considerable presence, the consul general Manius Aquillius eventually put the rebellion down.



The Senate was the political heart of the Roman Republic and where the decision was made to send troops to attack Spartacus's rebels



Spartacus and his uprising was finally defeated in 71 BCE, a battle that solidified Crassus's standing within Roman society

THE LIFE OF A SLAVE

A slave could live a good life in Ancient Rome, but the punishment for breaking the law led to some very severe punishments. Here are three of the worst...

Crucifixion

Up until the rule of Emperor Constantine – who eventually outlawed the cruel practice – a slave could be crucified for even the most menial of crimes, such as disrespecting a high-ranking member of society or even stealing food. Despite the fact that nails were driven through the feet and wrists, crucified slaves almost always died of asphyxiation as their joints began to separate.

Broken bones and branding

Those slaves who chose to run away from their servitude did not face death, but they did find themselves with a punishment that would remind them of their failed attempt at freedom: broken bones. It was common for legs, arms and feet to be broken, along with the branding of the word 'fug' (an abbreviation of 'fugivitus' or 'runaway'). Branding was also used for slaves who were sold into rural subjugation – these were usually individuals deemed too destructive and rebellious for life in the cities.

Execution of a household

Despite the considerable deficit in slaves toward the collapse of the Roman era, Roman citizens were terrified of uprisings among the serving class, so only the most severe of punishments were sought. If any slave assaulted or killed their master, the entire serving household would be murdered, one by one.

Kirk Douglas played Spartacus in the 1960 Oscar-winning film of the same name

POPULAR MEDIA & MYTH

Why has Spartacus's story endured throughout history?

While his uprising was ultimately defeated like the previous two servile wars, his actions as a general and a defier of authority has immortalised him as a symbol of universal rebellion. Embodied by future rebellion leaders (the Haitian Revolution's leader François-Dominique Toussaint Louverture was nicknamed the "Black Spartacus" by his enemies), popular media (Kubrick's *Spartacus* film and the popular Starz TV series to name but two) and even a slew of sports teams. Bulgaria in particular, the modern-day site of Spartacus's supposed birthplace, openly celebrate him as a national hero. However, some theories suggest that Spartacus was not a single man at all, but in fact a cabal of individuals who knew that in order to defy the Republic they needed one figurehead that would both inspire the people and strike fear into the heart of authority. While such a theory does seem plausible considering the rebellion's scale, such a detail has been lost to the legacy of a single defiant man.

the soldier that loses. Crassus is unlike anyone Spartacus has ever faced.

Before Crassus and Spartacus meet for the first time, Spartacus defeats two of Crassus's allies in Picenum, tearing their legionnaires to shreds as they attempt to outflank the rebel army. As Crassus's forces approach, Spartacus attempts to show humility and barter a truth with the Romans. Crassus, sensing weakness, immediately attacks, his extremely disciplined soldiers carving into Spartacus's men. The rebels soon battle back but Crassus's forces are relentless – Spartacus realises this is not an enemy to be underestimated, so orders his troops to retreat. In a matter of minutes 6,000 rebels are dead with few major losses to Crassus's own legions.

Spartacus then decides to lead some of his forces over the Mediterranean Sea into Sicily. This large island had once seen a large slave uprising of its own decades before and Spartacus was counting on the considerable servile population to revolt and join his cause. He makes a deal with a band of local pirates to transport 2,000 of his men onto the isle, but – if the ancient historian Plutarch is to be believed – the pirates instead take the payment and abandon the rebel forces to the Roman legions closing in behind them.

As the weeks roll by Crassus's forces relentlessly pursue Spartacus through Lucenia, slowly wearing the rebel army down in small battles and skirmishes. The tide is now turning in the favour of the praetor, and Spartacus knows it. The slave-turned-rebel-leader sends his forces into Rhegium, but Crassus builds fortifications on the border, cutting off the Thracian's supply lines. By the summer of 71 BCE the steam is fast dissipating from the rebellion, and with reinforcements arriving in the form of the legions of Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus, the great Roman general and future consul, the end looms for Spartacus.

> "Those slaves that chose to run were hunted down and punished severely to remind the rest that Rome did not look kindly on deserters"

Hearing of the approach of the Pompey legions, Spartacus tries to broker another truce, but Crassus once again refuses to parlay with the rebel general. At the news that another attempt at peaceful resolution has failed, a portion of the rebel army breaks away and flees into Petulia. A large consignment of Crassus's legions peels away and pursues them. With a lashing storm boiling on the horizon, the legionnaires catch the terrified former slaves butchering over 12,000 of them.

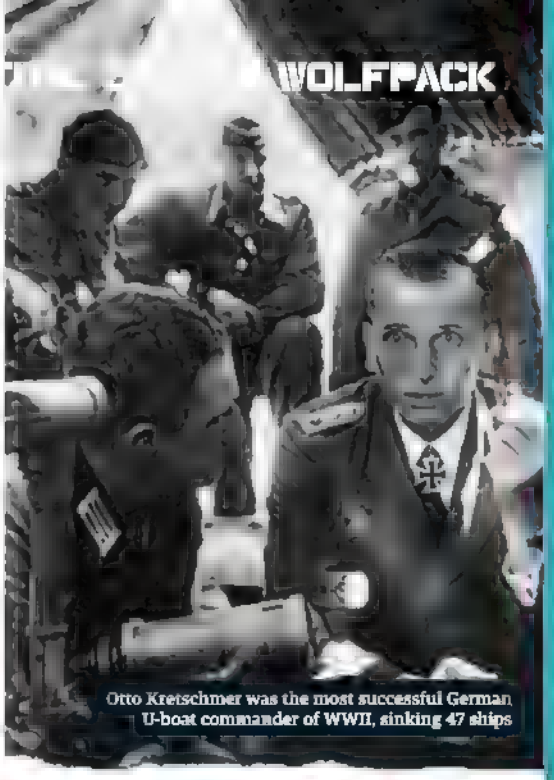
Spartacus's own forces arrive to find the consignment of legionnaires standing in a field covered with their fallen brothers. The Thracian engages the soldiers, but Crassus's main army arrives soon after. Despite bringing the small military force to heel, Spartacus knows the real danger is behind him. He turns the full force of his army around and meets Crassus's men head on. They fight with all the fearlessness of true warriors and gladiators, but the larger force of the praetor begins to slowly wear Spartacus's men down. The battle is turning into a slaughter.

From across the battlefield the Thracian, exhausted from years of constant fighting and leadership, spies Crassus across the warzone. Sat atop his horse the general watches the rebel force fall apart from the safety of his personal guard. Spartacus never reaches Crassus though and his rebellion is routed by the general's military might. As the last breaths of life leave his body he witnesses his brothers cut down around him, the dream of freedom and defying the mighty Roman Republic finally over.

HUNTING WITH GERMANY'S U-BOAT KILLERS

THE DEADLY

Sailors on the desk of the U-boat U-123, somewhere in the Atlantic Ocean, 1940



Otto Kretschmer was the most successful German U-boat commander of WWII, sinking 47 ships

WOLFPACK

As lone hunters, the German U-boats of World War II were deadly killing machines. When attacking in groups, or 'wolfpacks', they were so devastating they almost won WWII for Hitler...

Written by Will Lawrence

Winston Churchill paces up and down his war room, his anxiety rising. It is the winter of 1940, the year is drawing to a close, and more bad news has reached his ears. Britain is suffering terrible casualties in the Battle of the Atlantic. The nation's war leader knows his besieged country is in grave danger; German U-boats are stalking the Atlantic's grey waters like packs of wolves. During 1940 alone they sink almost 500 cargo ships, totalling close to 2.4 million tonnes. Britain looks set to starve. "Our lifeline even across the broad oceans was endangered", Churchill would write in his acclaimed history, *The Second World War*. "I was even more anxious about this battle than I had been about the glorious fight called the Battle of Britain."

It was a fear well placed. During the first 16 months of World War II, U-boats destroyed more than 700 Allied vessels. These silent killers were at their most lethal when their efforts were co-ordinated, in what came to be known as 'wolfpack' (wolfsrudel) attacks, and they scored a string of staggering successes – such as the harrowing of convoy SC-7, which German submariners dubbed 'the night of the long knives.' This violent confrontation unfolded on the evening of 18 October 1940, as an Allied flotilla of 35 merchant ships and six escorts sailed from Nova Scotia in Canada laden with vital supplies destined for ports in the United Kingdom.

The convoy was slow – a number of ships ferried steel ingots and iron ore – and proved easy prey for prowling U-boats. Three lone hunters, U-124, U-48 and U-38, sunk four ships on October 16 and 17. Then, on the following night, Admiral Karl Dönitz, the chief of the German U-boat Waffe, co-ordinated a five-sub wolfpack attack upon the remainder of the beleaguered fleet. The results were devastating.

Tucked away at his headquarters in Lorient, France, Dönitz ordered U-46, U-100, U-101, U-123 and U-99 – the latter captained by the deep-sea

DEADLY WEAPONS

How the wolfpack bared its teeth

TORPEDOES

The G7 torpedo was the primary U-boat weapon and a Type VII featured four forward torpedo tubes and one aft. The commander would calculate the necessary distances before unleashing the missile, which was launched via the use of compressed air. The missiles were often called 'eels' as they were long and greasy and ran in straight lines. The U-boats would have enjoyed even more staggering successes early in the war had the eels been more reliable; a high number of torpedoes fired in the first two years of the war failed to detonate.

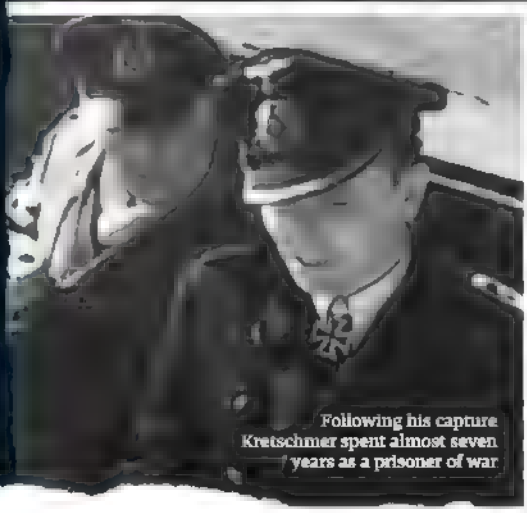
MINES

The other primary offensive weapon aboard the U-boat was the mine and the Kriegsmarine developed specialised mine-laying subs like the Type VIID and XB. Even a standard Type VII could carry mines, launching two or three at a time from its torpedo tubes. Though used less frequently than the other offensive weapons, mines could be highly effective. U-106, for example, sunk eight ships off the west coast of Africa in the spring of 1941 using this weapon.

DECK GUNS

The Type VII usually carried a 88mm cannon on its deck that was used to dispatch solitary merchant ships that sailed without escort, thereby saving the limited number of eels. Given the increasing attacks on U-boats from the air, the Type VII's conning tower was regularly redesigned to allow the installation of anti-aircraft guns. The station to the aft of the conning tower was known as the 'winter garden' and usually housed a 20mm flak gun for defence against air attack.

Sailors on the deck of the US Coast Guard Cutter Spencer watch the explosion of a depth charge that sunk the German U-boat U-175 on 17 April 1943



Following his capture Kretschmer spent almost seven years as a prisoner of war

ace Otto Kretschmer - to engage the convoy in unison. U-boats usually hunted alone though Dönitz had long championed pack tactics as the most effective way to attack and sink enemy ships. This overwhelming victory emphatically proved his point, 20 Allied ships, totalling almost 80,000 tonnes, were sunk or damaged at the cost of 141 lives. The U-boats suffered no casualties.

After the attack, Kretschmer in U-99 recalled that once he had penetrated the centre of the convoy his boat sailed, "up and down the lanes looking for the most important and most valuable ships." Fuel tankers and munitions ships were among the most highly prized targets and these were often placed at the heart of the convoy for added protection. Kretschmer fired 12 torpedoes, sinking six Allied vessels and damaging another. "This was the first time that we had experienced these tactics", he continued in a passage recorded in *U-Boat*, Alan Gallop's definitive guide to the Type VII sub "and the first time Dönitz had been able to put the wolfpack plan to the test. The night became known as 'the night of the long knives' because so many ships were sunk."

"THE AUTUMN OF 1940 WAS KNOWN AS 'THE HAPPY TIME' AMONG THE U-BOAT COMMANDERS AND THEIR CREWS"

In fact, the autumn of 1940 was known as 'The Happy Time' among the U-boat commanders and their crews. Between June and November they wreaked havoc in the Atlantic, sinking in excess of 1.5 million tonnes of merchant shipping. This was a true golden era for the U-boat Waffe, and Kretschmer was its golden boy.

Born in May 1912, Kretschmer joined the Reichsmarine of the Weimar Republic shortly before his 18th birthday and took command of U-35 after just seven years of service. He was an inspired submariner and went on to become the most celebrated U-boat commander of WWII, earning the nickname Silent Otto thanks to his stealth tactics.

Captured German U-boats in Trondheim, Norway, shortly after WWII had ended

HOW THE U-BOATS KILLED

A three-step guide to hunting across the world's oceans

01 THE HUNT

Once an Allied convoy was identified a U-boat approached underwater, seeking a gap in the convoy into which the boat could sail. The U-boat then took a position at right angles to the column of ships, thereby facing the largest target area. If a number of U-boats were to engage in a wolfpack attack, then one sub would be chose to stalk the prey while the others were manoeuvred into position.

02 THE ATTACK

If the target was significant, the U-boat would strike at a distance of around 400-1,000m (1,300-3,280ft) with its torpedoes. A surfaced U-boat might use its 88mm deck gun, with its more plentiful supply of shells. If torpedoes were used, a salvo might be fired at several targets at the same time, thereby minimising the convoy's response time. The furthest target would receive the first missiles.

03 THE GETAWAY

If the attack was successful the U-boat would slip away from the convoy, remaining on the surface where the sonar equipment could not find them. Once safe, it would reload its torpedo tubes and return to the attack. If the escorting warships detected it, the sub would try to outrun the ship on the surface before diving and disappearing back into the depths of the ocean.

His successes came thick and fast during the early years of the war and he helped pioneer the U-boats' most lethal killing techniques – attacking Allied ships from the surface while under cover of night.

Once surfaced for a night attack, a Type VIIB U-boat like Kretschmer's U-99, ran low in the water and even with its conning tower exposed was a difficult target to spot amid the ocean swell. In addition, the Allied ships' sonar equipment was redundant once the U-boat had surfaced. The vessel also moved quicker when on the surface where it could use its diesel engines, which powered the boat at around 17 knots (31 kilometres per hour) – when submerged and reliant on electrical power, the boat made little over seven knots (13 kilometres per hour). This surface speed was invariably faster than the U-boats' heavily laden prey.

Wherever possible, Kretschmer attacked under the cover of darkness, with lone ships sometimes targeted by the 88-millimetre deck-gun in a bid to save the limited supply of torpedoes. Ideally, night attacks were to be executed with the moon ahead rather than behind the U-boat, so that the hunter remained in the shadows while the hunted was silhouetted in the water, and Kretschmer preferred to fire just one torpedo per target, rather than unleashing a fanned-out burst of three or four missiles. The sub would dive for just a few hours each day, giving the crew some much-needed rest while the boat was hidden in the ocean depths. If undetected the boat would then reload, resurface and launch another attack.

Though U-boats often operated as solitary instruments of war, they were often called together to hunt as a wolfpack, as with the attack on convoy SC-7. It is thought that around 250 different U-boat wolfpacks were formed during WWII, coming together either for one-off engagements, or for missions that could last several weeks. Kretschmer proved a true pack leader, his exploits accounting for the destruction of 56 ships – in excess of 300,000 tonnes – before his capture on 17 March 1941. He fought to the very end, his capture coming the day after his crushing assault on convoy HX-112, where he sunk six ships, accounting for more than 43,000 tonnes.

His capture followed an unfortunate manoeuvre executed when Kretschmer was below decks, his watch officer ordered U-99 to dive too early, thereby alerting HX-112's escorts, which were assisted by radar technology. The destroyers HMS Walker and

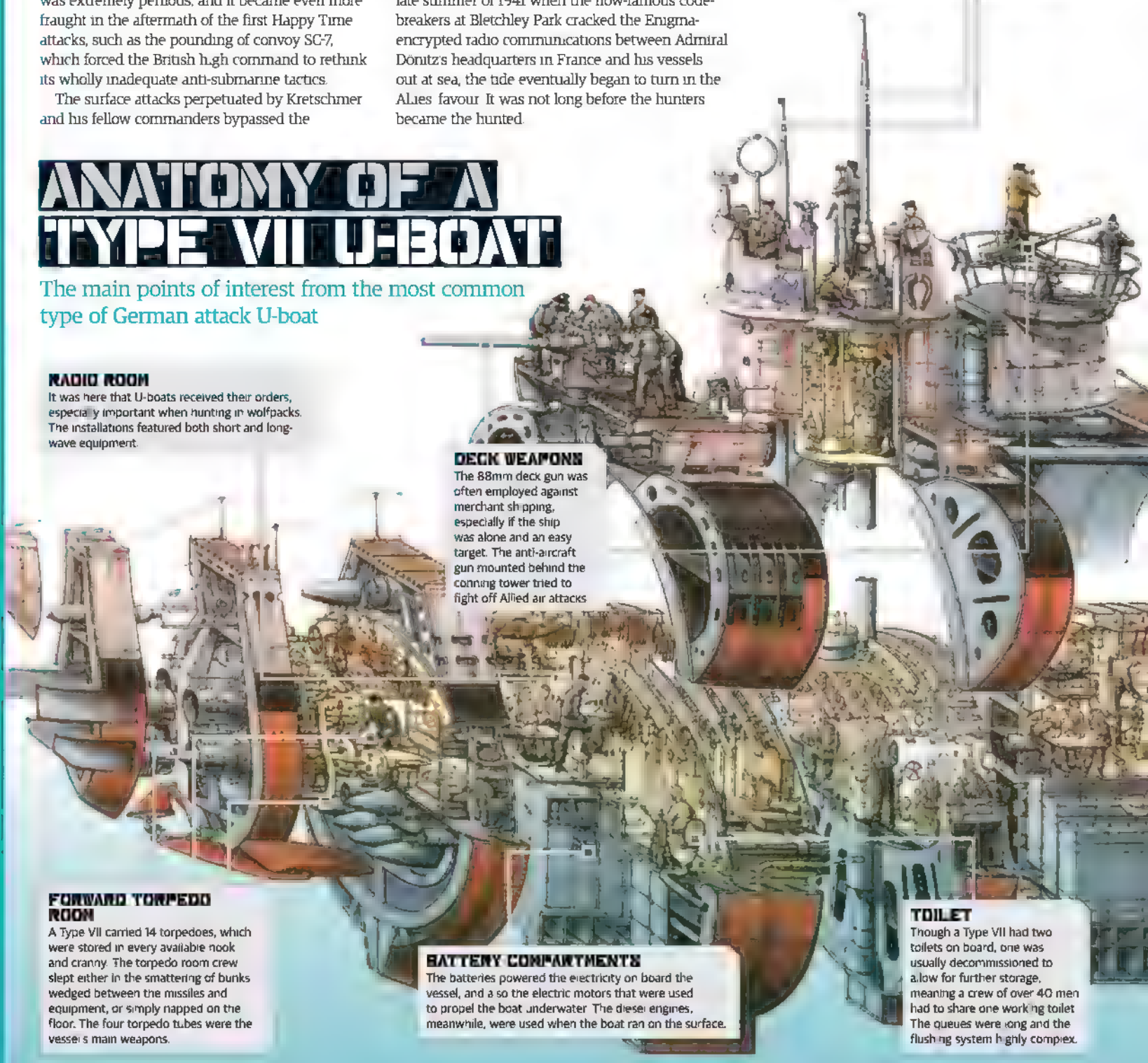
HMS Vanoc unleashed a depth-charge attack that forced Kretschmer to surface and to eventually abandon ship. He saw out the remainder of the conflict in a Canadian prisoner-of-war camp. The U-boat Waffe was deprived of its greatest warrior.

Back home in Germany, men like Kretschmer were celebrated as great heroes and service in the U-boat Waffe was sold to the public as a glamorous life of high adventure. However, the truth was different. The life of a U-boat crewman was extremely perilous, and it became even more fraught in the aftermath of the first Happy Time attacks, such as the pounding of convoy SC-7, which forced the British high command to rethink its wholly inadequate anti-submarine tactics.

The surface attacks perpetuated by Kretschmer and his fellow commanders bypassed the underdeveloped British sonar systems and it was only when radar came into play that the Allies began to put up some effective resistance against the U-boats. Indeed, the Allies owed the fatal 17 March strikes against Kretschmer's boat and U-100, which was commanded by another deep-sea ace, Joachim Schepke, to the use of radar. The U-boat Waffe developed a response but the U-boat campaign now entered a transitional phase. The Battle of the Atlantic was in the balance. From the late summer of 1941 when the now-famous code-breakers at Bletchley Park cracked the Enigma-encrypted radio communications between Admiral Dönitz's headquarters in France and his vessels out at sea, the tide eventually began to turn in the Allies' favour. It was not long before the hunters became the hunted.

ANATOMY OF A TYPE VII U-BOAT

The main points of interest from the most common type of German attack U-boat



PERISCOPES 1 AND 2

The boat's two periscopes crested the conning tower, which formed the main station for spotting Allied shipping. The control room was positioned immediately below. Men on the bridge were issued with special waterproof clothing, but this provided little protection from the waves crashing over the boat

RADIO ROOM

It was here that U-boats received their orders, especially important when hunting in wolfpacks. The installations featured both short and long-wave equipment.

DECK WEAPONS

The 88mm deck gun was often employed against merchant shipping, especially if the ship was alone and an easy target. The anti-aircraft gun mounted behind the conning tower tried to fight off Allied air attacks

FORWARD TORPEDO ROOM

A Type VII carried 14 torpedoes, which were stored in every available nook and cranny. The torpedo room crew slept either in the smattering of bunks wedged between the missiles and equipment, or simply napped on the floor. The four torpedo tubes were the vessel's main weapons.

BATTERY COMPARTMENTS

The batteries powered the electricity on board the vessel, and also the electric motors that were used to propel the boat underwater. The diesel engines, meanwhile, were used when the boat ran on the surface.

TOILET

Though a Type VII had two toilets on board, one was usually decommissioned to allow for further storage, meaning a crew of over 40 men had to share one working toilet. The queues were long and the flushing system highly complex.

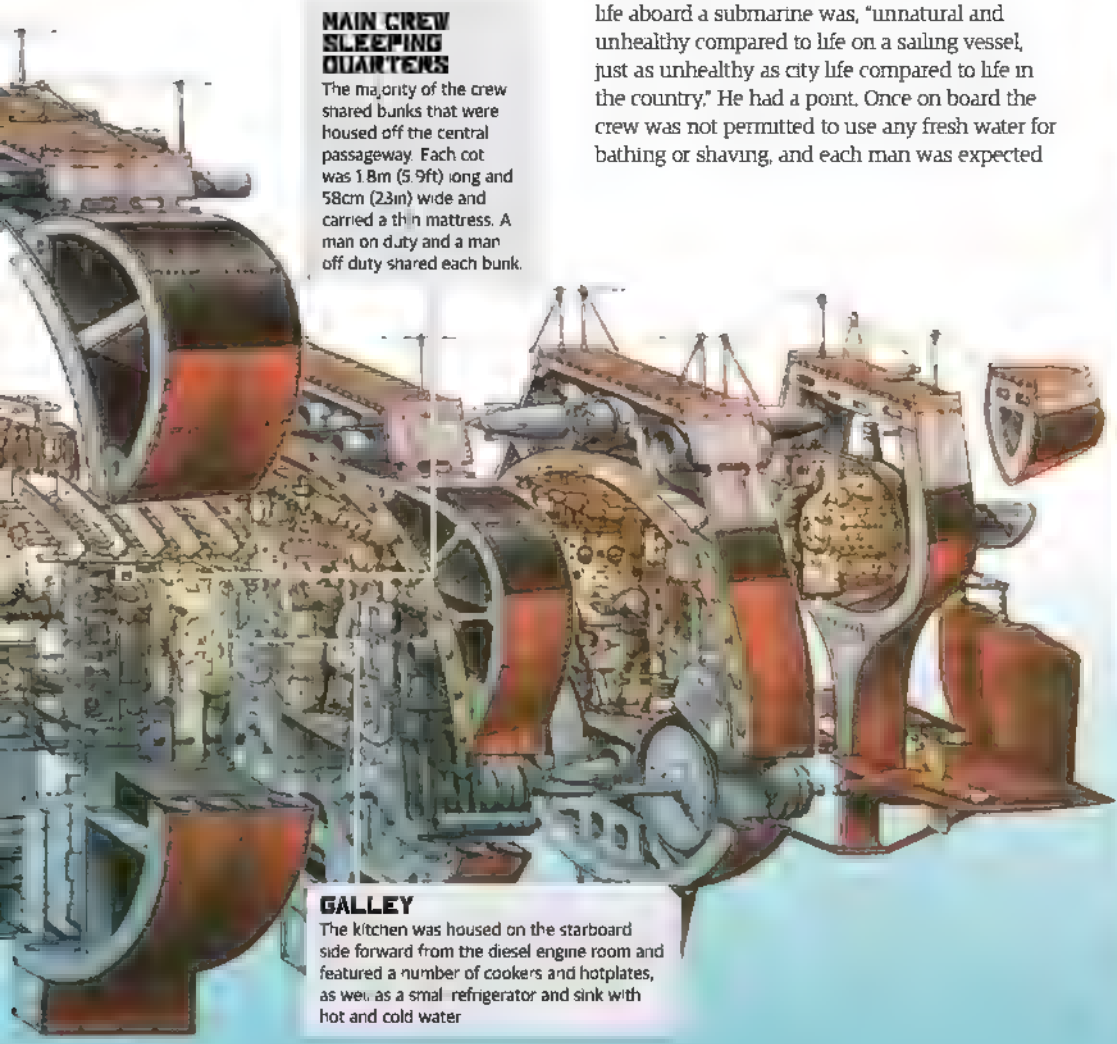
The U-boats menace was never fully culled, however, and the submariners fought to the war's end. They enjoyed another prolific killing spree – the Second Happy Time – during 1942, soon after America joined the conflict. It was during 1942 that Admiral Dönitz sent his Type VII boats to harangue America's eastern seaboard, the killer subs kept at sea for months on end, suckled by special Type XIV boats, known as 'milk cows', which carried vast stores of fuel.

"KRETSCHMER BECAME THE MOST CELEBRATED U-BOAT COMMANDER OF WWII, EARNING THE NICKNAME 'SILENT OTTO'"

As the head of the U-boat Waffe, Dönitz saw the United States entry into the war as an opportunity to further devastate Allied shipping. The United States had no pipelines running up and down its coast, which meant huge tankers had to take to the waters to ensure its war-machine kept turning. Foolishly, the American merchant vessels chose to sail with their navigational lights ablaze hugging the brightly lit shoreline, their radios open, thereby announcing their positions to the U-boats lurking out at sea. The pickings were so rich that the German submariners dubbed this period 'the American shooting season' as more than 400 American ships were destroyed.

For all their success during the Happy Times, the U-boat crews still endured great hardship: life on board was dangerous, claustrophobic, dirty and not for the faint-hearted. When the sub came under attack, life was hellish. "When depth charges are added, life becomes a war of nerves," claimed the celebrated commander Wolfgang Lüth in a 1943 lecture. "These blasts have a tormenting intensity. The lights go out and we sit in the dark, and when it is dark all men become more afraid. Unlike the plane, the submarine cannot fly away. All that requires stouthearted men."

Lüth, who ranks second only to Kretschmer, having sunk more than 220,000 tonnes of shipping across 15 different patrols, was one stouthearted man. He went on to say that life aboard a submarine was, "unnatural and unhealthy compared to life on a sailing vessel, just as unhealthy as city life compared to life in the country." He had a point. Once on board the crew was not permitted to use any fresh water for bathing or shaving, and each man was expected



MAIN CREW SLEEPING QUARTERS
The majority of the crew shared bunks that were housed off the central passageway. Each cot was 1.8m (5.9ft) long and 58cm (23in) wide and carried a thin mattress. A man on duty and a man off duty shared each bunk.

GALLEY
The kitchen was housed on the starboard side forward from the diesel engine room and featured a number of cookers and hotplates, as well as a small refrigerator and sink with hot and cold water

HUNTING BY NUMBERS

Germany's wolfpack at a glance

20%
In 1945 only 20 per cent of U-boats leaving port were expected to return.

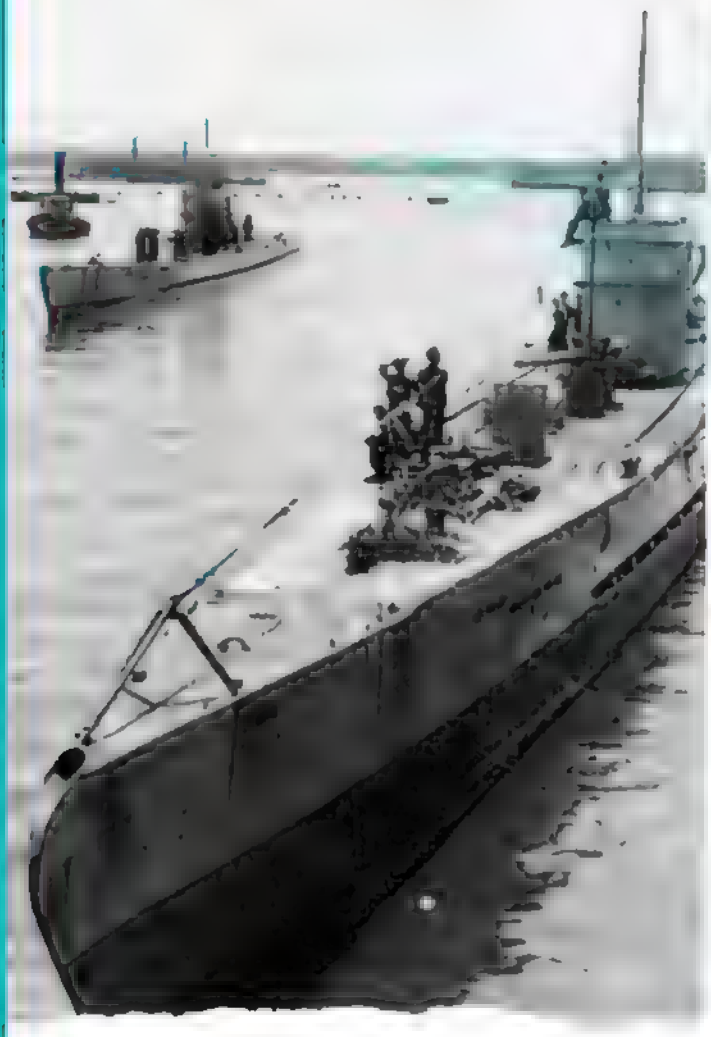
600
The Type VIIC was launched in September 1940 and became the most prevalent U-boat with more than 600 constructed.

220
A Type VIIC U-boat was 67m (220ft) long and could travel at 17 knots (31km/h) once surfaced.

50
When Germany surrendered in May 1945, around 50 U-boats were still at sea.

73
The Type VII destroyed 730 Allied ships during the first 16 months of WWII.

14
U-boats sunk around 2,840 of the 5,000+ merchantmen lost during WWII, accounting for more than 14 million tonnes.



German U-boats surrender at Lisahally, Northern Ireland, 25 May 1945

TAMING THE WOLFPACK

How the Allies defeated the U-boat threat

The 'Happy Time' of 1940 came to an end for the U-boats as Allied anti-submarine warfare (ASW) capabilities improved. RAF aircraft were now equipped with radar and started to hunt boats on the surface. The first successful employment of radar against German U-boats brought about the neutering of U-99 and U-100 in March 1941. In May 1941, the improved Type 271 radar was fitted to British warships and in July the first High Frequency Direction Finder (HFDF) equipment was installed on Royal Navy ships. This could track U-boats, allowing the RAF and Royal Navy to target them. In 1943, the Allies seized the initiative when they put more escorts and carriers into the Atlantic and closed the mid-Atlantic 'air gap' by launching long-range bombers from North America, Iceland and the UK. During 1943, only 451 Allied merchant ships were lost, less than half the number sunk in the previous year.

to wear the same clothes throughout the entire duration of the voyage.

Type VII submarines like Kretschmer's U-99, or Luth's Type IX boats, like U-138 or U-181, operated with a crew of over 40 men, and each sailor had to share the confined space with hundreds of tons of fuel, equipment and weaponry. Every inch of space on board the sub was utilised, cooked meats hung suspended from the overhead piping and the smell of diesel hung heavy in the odorous air. The stench was part of everyday life for a U-boat crew.

The unsanitary nature of U-boat service was made all the more pronounced by the lack of sufficient toilet facilities. The Type VII, for instance, was fitted with two toilets, although one was invariably removed from service to make extra room for supplies, leaving the entire crew to share just one working system, which could not be used once the U-boat dived more than 24 metres (80 feet) below the surface.

A U-boat mission could easily last up to six months – Luth once spent seven-and-a-half months at sea – and life on board could be monotonous until the action kicked in. "There is no constant change between day and night, for the lights have to burn all the time inside the boat," said Luth. "There are no Sundays and no weekdays, and there is no regular change of seasons. Therefore life is monotonous and without rhythm."

Added to this monotony was the continuous climate in the boat. A U-boat might pass from cold European waters to the tropics, but conditions inside would remain the same. No regular time was set aside for sleeping for the crew either, "since most of the fighting is done at night," according to

"LIFE ON BOARD WAS DANGEROUS, CLAUSTROPHOBIC, UNSANITARY AND NOT FOR THE FAINT-HEARTED"

Lüth. When sleeping was permitted, the conditions were uncomfortable, with the majority of the crew sleeping in slim bunks that were slotted in either side of the central passageway. The men coming off duty clambered into a cot surrendered by a man going on duty – personal space was an unheard-of luxury. Those serving in the torpedo room and not housed in the smattering of bunks wedged between the equipment and missiles were forced to sleep on the floor.

When it came to mealtimes, officers and NCOs dined around a table, but there was no mess area in a Type VII, the rest of the crew ate where they stood. The quality of what they ate, though, was good. Hitler's navy, or Kriegsmarine, valued its submariners' health and fed them well, especially at the start of the voyage as the cook worked his way through the fresh fruit and vegetables. Normally alcohol was forbidden. "However, the men are very grateful if they can take a swig from the bottle now and then on a special occasion, as when a steamer has been sunk," said Lüth. Given the successes enjoyed by Lüth's and Kretschmer's crews, these commanders must have seen their private booze supplies dwindle rapidly.

Those who served aboard the U-boats sacrificed much in the service of their country. Not only did they endure great discomfort and hardship during their everyday existence; they also suffered a shockingly high death rate. Close to 40,000 men served in the U-boat Waffe and all but 7,000 died at sea. Germany lost more than 750 submarines during WWII. Still, the deep-sea aces – warriors like Silent Otto, Wolfgang Luth or Joachim Schepke – wrought chaos among Allied shipping. By the war's end in 1945, the sea-borne marauders had sunk more than 14 million tonnes of merchant shipping; the German submariners were brave men and their gallantry deserves its place in the history books. Churchill was right to fear the U-boats – they very nearly cost him the war.

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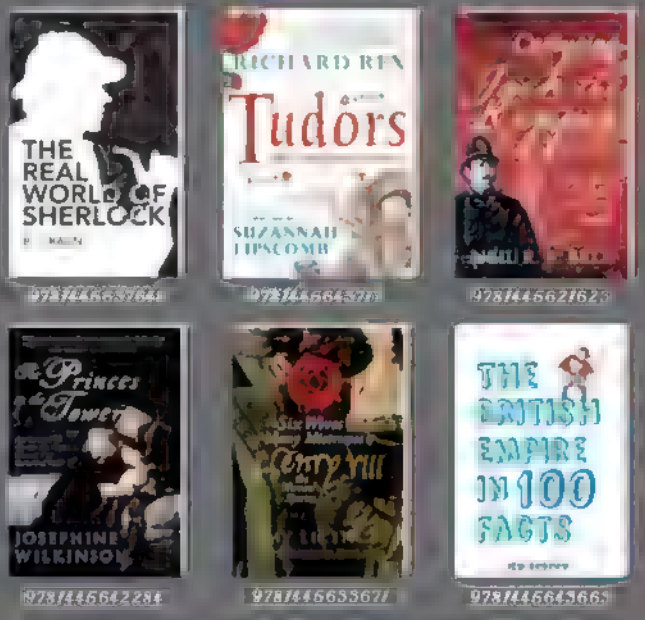

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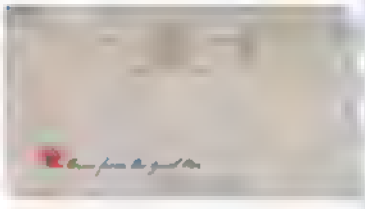

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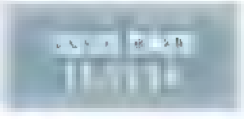

We are face to face with the most gigantic struggle that the world has ever seen. Seven European countries, including five Great Powers, have drawn the sword. Guernsey Press, August 4th, 1914

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Brief Bio

19 MYTHS BUSTED

JOAN OF ARC

Unravel 19 – one for every year of her life – mistruths, legends and myths about the peasant girl who led France's armies and became a worldwide icon

Written by Frances White

Joan of Arc is a name that is known worldwide. Upheld as a saint in the Catholic Church, a national hero in France and an inspiration to those facing adversity, her tale of heroism and sacrifice has transcended time and entered into legend. The story of the young rebellious teen who defeated the English army in the Hundred Years' War before being burned to death by the Inquisition for being a witch has been retold countless times. But just how accurate is this portrayal? She was indeed burned at the stake but not for being a witch and certainly not by the Inquisition. She also didn't win the Hundred Years' War and, while we're at it, she wasn't even all that rebellious. The image of the ferocious, cross-dressing warrior Joan we have today is the one her enemies used to damn her to execution.

It's only natural for historical figures to pick up some misconceptions and myths along the way, but in Joan's case the sheer amount of inaccuracies in the face of hard evidence is overwhelming. Ironically, it is the notaries of the trials that tried to wipe her off the planet who have provided us with the most reliable and insightful information about the woman who lived in the 15th century. These transcripts provide a very different image of Joan, a soft-spoken, pious girl who wept for her enemies and wished more than anything to return to her quiet, farming life. This true image of a girl who was not naturally violent but instead showed great courage in the face of immense fear and adversity, is perhaps even more inspiring than the warrior goddess she's painted to be. Read on as we strip away the myths and reveal the true heroine as she really was.

Her execution was faked

In 1436, five years after Joan was burned at the stake, a strange, unexpected figure appeared, seemingly out of nowhere. Her alleged identity caught the attention of the whole of France – she claimed she was Joan of Arc and that she had escaped her execution. There had been plenty of women claiming to be the famous Joan of Arc before, but this woman bore a striking resemblance to the young warrior and, most convincing of all, Joan's own brothers, Jean and Pierre, were with her and attested to the truth of her tale. This 'Joan' claimed she had managed to flee her captors and lived in obscurity for years. The tale caught the attention of the nation, and the three travelled around France, were bestowed with lavish gifts and even visited Joan's old comrades, who consistently identified her as the woman they believed to have lost five years prior.

It was during her visit to the French King Charles VII in 1440, the man she had helped to put on the throne in 1429, that the lie was unravelled. The king apparently asked 'Joan' to tell him the secret she had told him many years prior; the woman was unable to answer and confessed her treachery, revealing herself to be a woman named Jeanne des Armoises. The idea of the real Joan of Arc escaping her execution can be disproved by the sheer amount of eyewitnesses at her execution. The English were so worried that people would attest that she escaped that they made the executioner push the fire back so all present could see her charred corpse.

While pretending to be Joan, Jeanne des Armoises visited the Princess Elizabeth of Luxembourg and went on several pilgrimages

Joan was hardly the miraculously gifted horse rider she's painted to be; she learned to ride as she conducted her mission, and was placed with the slowest riders in battle.

She was a feminist

The reasons for Joan's feminist status today are fairly obvious – a young girl leaving home to lead armies of men at the height of one of the biggest conflicts in Europe – but by today's standards Joan would be the opposite of a feminist. The young warrior's favourite hobbies were not disobeying authority and fighting for justice with a sword, but the far more traditionally feminine pastimes of sewing, weaving and cleaning. Her most boastful comments were not about her ability to lead men, but her skill in besting any woman with a needle and spindle. When she was directly questioned about why she wasn't doing more "womanly duties" she simply replied that other women were already doing them. She was also known to loathe the female camp followers, and there are even accounts of her chasing them off with a sword – hardly the actions of an ambassador for female rights. Joan's quest was first and foremost to put a man on the throne of France, and she led not women into battle, but men. Hardly rocking the foundations of gender roles, she was rather reinforcing the tradition that men, not women, should be in power.

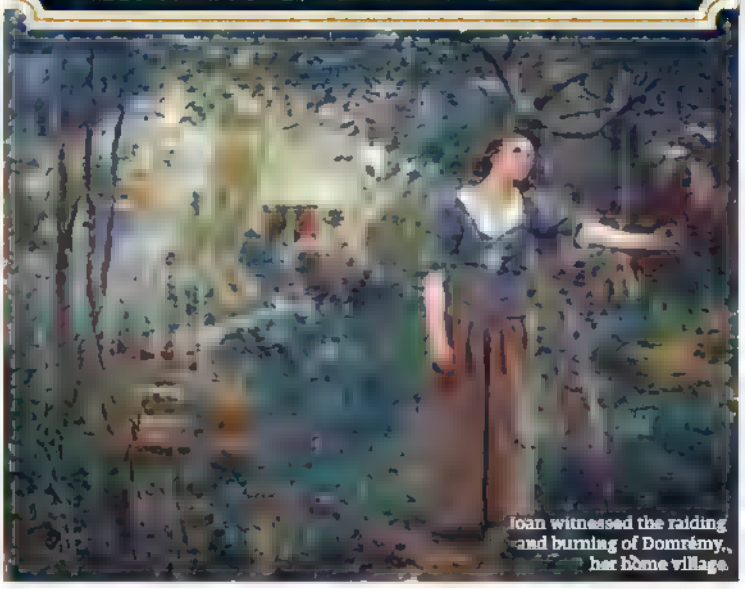
TO DO:

- Chase sinful women out of camp
- Return to mother and father
- Sew a new dress
- Practise weaving
- Milk the cows
- Dust the house
- Help mother with the spinning

A jar of alleged relics of Joan of Arc consisting of a human rib, linen and wood have since been proven to have come from an Egyptian mummy

Joan was a rebellious child

Throughout history rebellious teen girls have frequently been compared to Joan of Arc, with the young saint being portrayed as a devil-may-care rebel who disobeyed her parents to lead armies. The French icon was quite the opposite; quiet, pious, dedicated to her family and diligent, with the most rebellious action attributed to her young years going off to visit local churches without permission. She approached her mission with some reluctance and consistently expressed a desire to return home to her parents. The most damning evidence against her rebellious personality is the fact that the prosecution made the very same claim against her in trial, but were forced to retract the accusation upon finding absolutely no evidence to substantiate it.



Joan witnessed the raiding and burning of Domrémy, her home village

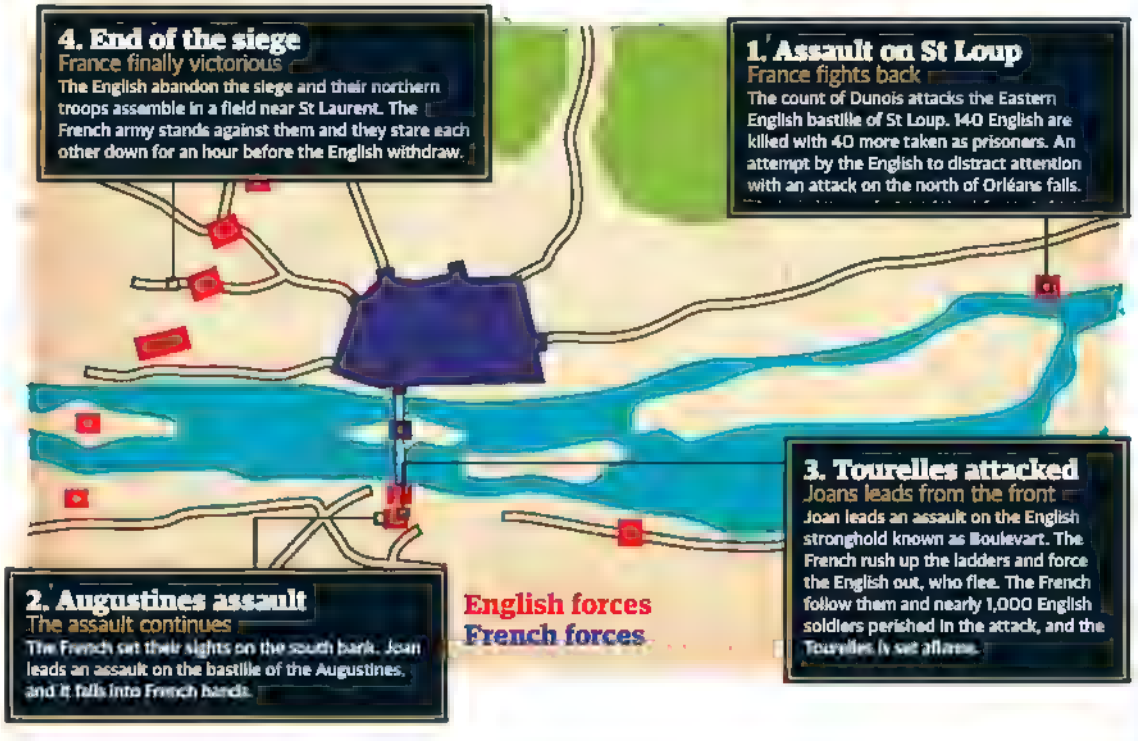
The Catholic Church wanted her dead

The notion that the Catholic Church personally hunted Joan down seems to be coupled with the idea she was either Protestant or guilty of witchcraft, which are both absurd theories. Not only is there not a shred of evidence to support her allegiance to Wicca (a pagan religion) in any way, but when Joan was asked about this at the trial her answers proved not only contempt for pagan practises, but also that she had no real idea what they actually were.

Similar can be said about the theory that she was Protestant, and she even threatened to lead a crusade against the Hussites (an early Protestant group) if they didn't convert to Catholicism. The Catholics present at the trial were led not by some epic religious quest, but by their own personal political allegiances to the English. Most of the Catholic clergy actually supported Joan and she was upheld as a 'true Catholic' before she began her campaign.

She was a great military tactician

Joan, a naïve 17-year-old peasant girl, certainly showed immense bravery riding into battle alongside seasoned warriors, but she was no military genius. In fact, Joan's rash actions and reckless decisions proved more than once to be a dangerous addition to the French army. For example, upon approaching Orléans she insisted the English should be attacked from the north as that was where their greatest numbers lay. The commanders were so against this potentially disastrous strategy that they took the convoy on a different route without telling Joan. When the attack did happen, Joan was napping and nearly missed the entire battle. When the young warrior acted of her own accord and tried to attack the stronghold of Boulevart, she narrowly escaped disaster and had to be dragged off the field amid mass panic. After this she was asked to sit out on the assault the next day, a request she ignored.


4. End of the siege
France finally victorious
The English abandon the siege and their northern troops assemble in a field near St Laurent. The French army stands against them and they stare each other down for an hour before the English withdraw.
1. Assault on St Loup
France fights back
The count of Dunois attacks the Eastern English bastille of St Loup. 140 English are killed with 40 more taken as prisoners. An attempt by the English to distract attention with an attack on the north of Orléans falls.
3. Tourelles attacked
Joans leads from the front
Joan leads an assault on the English stronghold known as Boulevart. The French rush up the ladders and force the English out, who flee. The French follow them and nearly 1,000 English soldiers perished in the attack, and the Tourelles is set aflame.
2. Augustines assault
The assault continues
The French set their sights on the south bank. Joan leads an assault on the bastille of the Augustines, and it falls into French hands.
English forces
French forces

Joan was forced to wear men's clothes when she was given no female clothes to wear in prison

Men's clothing were her garments of choice

The vision of Joan of Arc swapping her dresses for trousers and armour at the first opportunity is a common one, and it was the act of wearing male clothes that she was finally executed for. But she did not wear boys' clothing from preference, but rather as a necessity – first to enable her to ride a horse with more ease and later to protect herself from the many rape attempts she faced. Not only did Joan happily wear a dress for the 17 years of her life before she embarked on her journey, but she also begged to be buried in a dress if she died in prison.

The French people were angry about her death

Today Joan is uphold as a national hero and martyr, but at the time many of the citizens of France were more likely to celebrate her death than mourn it. For the English, the death of the mascot of the French forces was an important boon, and they openly rejoiced at the news of her execution. Those who supported Joan and Charles VII would have taken the news with sadness, but there was no mass mourning, and the royal court didn't recognise her death. It took years for France to revoke the trial sentence and embrace Joan as the figure she is today. After her innocence was declared, she gradually became a legendary figure for the four centuries after her death, and was used as a political symbol by Napoleon in the early-19th century. To date, there have been over 20 statues created in her honour, countless paintings, operas, films and even French Navy ships named after her.

The French victory in the Hundred Years' War was thanks to Joan

Although there is no denying Joan's presence helped lift the siege of Orléans, leading to the crowning of Charles VII, it would be incorrect to attest the ultimate French victory to her. Not only was Joan executed 20 years before the final battle at Castillon, but several other important factors led to the eventual French victory. The period of the war was a transition period for France, as the country developed from a medieval feudal system to a modern state with a professional army. The long periods between individual conflicts of the war allowed the French army to gather its strength and become a fierce, organised force. The English army were faced with severe funding issues and became distracted with conflict back at home that led to the War of the Roses, so the French campaign became unfeasible. While Joan certainly inspired nationalism among a dejected army, the intricacies of the war are far too varied and complex to place the victory solely on one brave woman with a banner.

The war at a glance

1346

Battle of Crécy
Edward III's English troops decimate the French forces by utilising new weapons and military tactics. This victory allows the English army to besiege and claim the town of Calais as English territory.
26 August 1346

Battle of Poitiers
The English forces raiding their way through the French countryside, finally meet resistance in King John II of France, but the battle sees the English destroy the French forces and capture the French king.
19 September 1356

Treaty of Brétigny
King John II and King Edward III's treaty hands over much French land to England, under the duress that Edward renounces all claims to the French throne.
25 May 1360

Battle of Agincourt
After English king Henry V claims the French throne, he leads his forces to northern France. Despite being outnumbered, the English forces defeat and cripple the French army, leading to a new period of war.
25 October 1415

Treaty of Troyes
It is agreed that Henry will inherit the throne of France upon the death of Charles VI. This agreement goes on to prompt the later stages of the war, with many English kings claiming the throne.
21 May 1420

Siege of Orléans
French and English forces battle over possession of Orléans, which holds great strategic advantage. The tide turns when Joan of Arc enters the city. Nine days after her arrival, the siege collapses and France claim their first major victory for many years.
12 Oct 1428 – 8 May 1429

Battle of Castillon
English forces capture Bordeaux. In response, King Charles VII attacks the English forces and defeats them. The battle results in the loss of all English land in France except for the Pale of Calais.
17 July 1453

John led the English army to several victories, for example at the Battle of Verneuil, described as a second Agincourt

The Duke of Bedford was an evil man

The third son of King Henry IV, John Lancaster served as regent of France for King Henry VI, his nephew. Because his actions led to the capture and eventual execution of Joan of Arc, history has placed a black blot against his name, and an unfair one. Not only was John a skilled military tactician, but he also displayed great bravery in battle and acted as a thoughtful and merciful governor among reckless leaders. Considering the era of his life, Bedford was restrained and sympathetic, with unrelenting loyalty to his cause and family.

The allegations that Joan sold her body to men were disproved when she was examined during her capture and proved to be a virgin.

She wasn't intelligent

Joan said herself that she "did not know 'a' from 'b'," but this does not mean she was stupid. It is especially obvious when examining the court transcripts from her trial that she possessed a quick mind. For example, when asked by a man with a thick accent what language the voices in her head spoke in, she replied that they spoke better than he did. Her responses show that she was a woman with good mental reasoning and intelligence. It is important to remember that she was able not only to convince Charles VII, but also a legion of high-ranking military officials that she deserved a place leading their army.

IN HER OWN WORDS

"FEAR NO MULTITUDE WHATSOEVER. DO NOT HESITATE TO ASSAULT THE ENGLISH. **GOD CONDUCTS OUR WORK.** IF I HAD NOT THIS ASSURANCE, I WOULD RATHER GUARD SHEEP THAN EXPOSE MYSELF TO SO **GREAT PERILS.**"

"IT IS TRUE THAT I WISHED AND STILL WISH TO ESCAPE, AS IS LAWFUL FOR ANY CAPTIVE OR PRISONER."

"TRULY, IF YOU WERE TO **TEAR ME LIMB FROM LIMB** AND SEPARATE MY SOUL FROM MY BODY, **I WOULD NOT SAY ANYTHING MORE.** IF I DID SAY ANYTHING, AFTERWARD I WOULD ALWAYS DECLARE THAT YOU MADE ME SAY IT BY FORCE"

It was unusual for women to lead armies

The only unusual thing about Joan's command of an army is not her gender, but her social standing. It was common during the era for aristocratic women to command their family's forces in the absence of a brother or husband. And rather than going against the grain and breaking social norms, this was actually adhering to the feudal society in France at the time. Joan was granted command because of the religious society that believed anyone could receive a divine calling, and it should be listened to. It is highly unlikely that a legion of male soldiers would have followed her word if the inclusion of women in battle had not already been widely accepted at the time.

Her canonisation swiftly followed her death

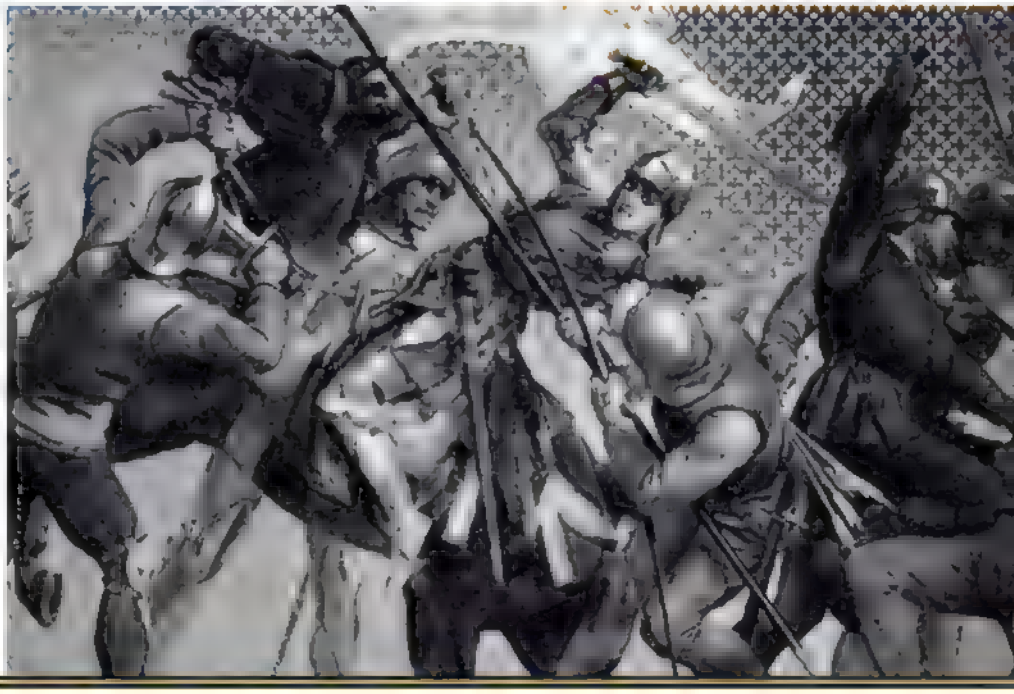
The belief that Joan was immediately hailed as a saint straight after her burning at the stake is incorrect. In fact it took 25 years for a second trial to even take place. The retrial took place in 1456 following an investigation in 1452 and a formal appeal in 1455. Overseen by Pope Callixtus III at the request of Joan's mother and Inquisitor-General Jean Bréhal, the trial examined testimony from 115 witnesses and concluded that Joan was innocent of her crimes. Originally 70 charges were brought against Joan, but these were reduced to 12, which varied from witchcraft to horse theft. The two that she was eventually found guilty of were heresy and cross-dressing. Although Joan became a strong figure in the Catholic Church, she wasn't actually canonised until 16 May 1920 by Pope Benedict XV, almost 500 years after her death.

Charles of Orléans was her father

This myth is one of the oldest ones concerning Joan, borne out of the ancient belief that someone from such low social standing could not possibly accomplish such remarkable things. In 1407 a baby was born to the Orléans family who died soon after birth, so people jumped on the idea that Joan must have been this 'lost' child, secretly bundled away and coached to later emerge and lead France to victory. This absurd theory ignores the fact that this child indeed did die as the records say and was born five years before Joan. There is not a shred of evidence to back up this conspiracy theory, and it is quite absurd that the idea of Joan having royal blood somehow legitimises her achievements, as during this period several members of the French royal family were suffering from mental disabilities and insanity themselves.

She was a great warrior

Although 'The Maid of Orléans' is remembered as a fearless warrior, she admitted at her trial that she never killed anyone. In fact, Joan was probably one of the mildest figures on the field, and her comrades attested to the fact that she wept and prayed for the departed souls on both sides of the battle. Joan took less of a combat role and acted as a sort of 'mascot' for the troops. Although she carried a sword, it was her banner she relied on, proclaiming, "I liked much better, even forty times, my standard than my sword." The image of Joan tearing across the battlefield slaughtering the English is not true, but she was very brave – at the Siege of Orléans she was shot with an arrow between her neck and shoulder but stayed on the battlefield to encourage the French troops.



Judge
The Bishop of Beauvais, Pierre Cauchon, served as the judge at Joan's trial and was the primary catalyst behind her sentencing and execution. An English sympathiser, he used intimidation, fraud and threats to bring Joan to her eventual downfall.
Inquisitor
The presence of a member of the Inquisition was required by law to validate the trial, but Vice Inquisitor Jean Le Maistre was mostly absent. It was later reported that Le Maistre refused to cooperate until his life was threatened by the English, and he subsequently played a very small part in the trial.
Prosecutor
Jean Beaupere served as a prosecutor during Joan's trial. He interrogated her mercilessly and insisted there were natural causes for Joan's visions. He later testified about the trial in 1452 during the investigations for the retrial.
There is no evidence at all that Joan was homosexual and this 'crime' did not feature on the long list of accusations she faced at trial.

The Inquisition arranged her trial

The assumption that the Inquisition hunted down Joan and pushed for her trial is a common one, but inaccurate. Pierre Cauchon was the main judge at the trial, but he was not a member of the Inquisition, and in fact there was only one inquisitor there – Jean Le Maistre. Maistre did not attend the trial, but was forced to preside by the English who threatened him with death if he dared to refuse. At the retrial years after Joan's death, Inquisitor Jean Bréhal agreed with Maistre that the trial and conviction was wholly illegal. Those who did speak out about the illegality and unfair proceedings during the trial were either thrown in prison themselves or threatened with death by the English, with the inquisitors not exempt from these threats. Joan's trial and eventually execution was wholly political, and the entire proceedings were controlled by the English who wished to rid France of this dangerous woman who threatened their victory.

She lied about the voices in her head

The appearance of three mysterious voices in Joan's head sent the French teenager off in her quest to expel the English from her homeland. The accusation that Joan was lying about these holy voices was as common at the time as it is today. At her trial Joan was asked frequently about the voices, about what they told her to do and the nature of their appearances. Considering Joan was representing herself and was subjected to daily physical and mental exhaustion, it would not have been surprising if her tale deviated – but it did not. Under constant questioning Joan's account of her miraculous visions remained constant. Joan experienced her first vision when she was 12 years old, the voices told her to drive the English out of the country and bring the dauphin Charles to Reims to be crowned. It wasn't until she was 16 that she felt compelled to follow them.

It seems unlikely she made the three saintly voices up for attention, as the story would likely unravel under the interrogation of skilled lawyers. Whether the voices really did come from saints and angels as Joan claimed is impossible to validate, but what we can say with some certainty is that Joan believed the voices she heard were legitimate, and she followed them despite putting herself in danger.

VOICES IN HER HEAD

SAINT MICHAEL
ARCHANGEL IN CHRISTIANITY, ISLAM AND JUDAISM
Known for: Leading God's armies and defeating Satan in the Book of Revelation

SAINT CATHERINE
EGYPTIAN, 282-305
Known for: Converting hundreds of people to Christianity aged 14, executed by Emperor Maxentius.

SAINT MARGARET
GREEK, UNKNOWN-304
Known for: Being drowned and tortured due to her Christian beliefs and prompting many miraculous incidents to occur. Was killed aged 15.

HISTORY'S FORGOTTEN HEROES

From inventors to war heroes and civil rights activists, discover ten of the most important people you've probably never heard of...

Written by Frances White

Charles Darwin, Rosa Parks, Alexander Graham Bell; these names should be instantly recognisable to anyone interested in human history. The achievements of these figures have transcended the realms of time and they have become household names. Whether it's because of the thrilling stories surrounding them, the ground-breaking impact of a single action or because they've had a popular film made about their life, certain individuals have well and truly entered the cultural subconscious and don't look to be leaving it any time soon.

While these people are well known, there are countless others who have achieved great things throughout history but failed to be recognised for it. From the man who co-wrote the theory of evolution, the scientist who created electronic television and the diplomat who saved the lives of thousands of Jews during the Holocaust, these forgotten figures have all left a permanent mark on the world, though their names have now faded into obscurity.

In this feature we give some well-deserved recognition to the men and women that history has unfairly omitted. Read on to discover the leader of the biggest slave riot in American history, the woman who refused to give up her seat before Rosa Parks and the German pilot who became the greatest aerial ace of all time.

The Ezekiel airship would have borne some resemblance to this illustration of the airship from the Jules Verne novel *Master Of The World*

10 CREATOR OF THE FIRST AIRCRAFT

AMERICAN, 1848-1922

Reverend Burrell Cannon

The son of an inventor, Reverend Burrell Cannon ran a lumber trade in Texas while also serving as a Baptist minister. Fittingly, for a man of God, the inspiration for his airship came from the *Bible* itself – a section of the Book of Ezekiel that describes a peculiar wheeled craft. Convinced that God himself intended for him to create this flying machine, Cannon sold the mill and invested all his money in the Ezekiel Airship Manufacturing Company at the ripe old age of 53, when most people begin thinking about their retirement.

True to his word, Cannon created the fabled craft and demonstrated its flying capabilities to a small crowd in 1901, where it achieved a height of three metres (ten feet) and travelled 50 metres (167 feet). The airship was ready to be demonstrated to the wider public and so he loaded it into a railcar ready to be transported to the 1904 World's Fair and earn his place in history. However, in a horrendous stroke of bad luck, a storm derailed the train and completely destroyed the airship.

Still determined to fulfil his destiny, Cannon struggled for years to amass enough money to rebuild his airship. When the replacement craft was finally built in 1911 it was taken out for its maiden voyage, but yet again disaster struck. As the plane began to soar it collided with a utility pole, which ripped out the bottom and sent the craft crashing to the ground. Dejected and finally accepting his terrible luck, the reverend exclaimed, "God never willed that this airship should fly."

09 THE MAN WHO INVENTED TELEVISION

AMERICAN, 1906-1971

Philo Farnsworth

Exceptionally skilled with electronics from a young age, the young Philo Farnsworth's talent for inventing ingenious devices manifested early when he converted his family's log cabin home to electric power. At just 14 years of age, Farnsworth had already come up with the idea that would revolutionise television, and at 21 he made it a reality. Electromechanical televisions had already been built, but Farnsworth's design was the first-ever working, all electronic television.

Keen to safeguard his ideas, Farnsworth applied for a number of patents, which attracted the attention of the Radio Corporation of America (RCA). Upon witnessing his working electronic television, RCA offered him a job on the spot, as long as they could purchase his patents for $100,000. Farnsworth rejected the offer. The RCA were not best pleased with this and claimed that Farnsworth's patents were in violation of the patents of inventor Vladimir Zworykin, an RCA employee. Zworykin had previously visited Farnsworth and was impressed by his inventions, apparently saying, "I wish I had invented it" years before the whole sticky patent mess occurred.

Farnsworth was forced to prove in court that he invented his design before Zworykin, something he did with only varying success. The RCA even started to make televisions without Farnsworth's permission, an unwise move that resulted in them having to pay the inventor $1 million. After WWII, Farnsworth's patents expired and television production became a wild free-for-all. Farnsworth subsequently fell into debt, became crippled by depression and turned toward alcohol, before dying of pneumonia. It is only recently that his contributions to technology have been recognised and the inventor has now been inducted into the Television Academy Hall of Fame.

Farnsworth's inventions also contributed to the development of radar, the baby incubator, the electron microscope and the telescope

In 1975 a US postage stamp in the 'Contributors to the Cause' series was dedicated to Ludington

08 REVOLUTIONARY WAR HEROINE

AMERICAN, 1761-1839

Sybil Ludington

Sybil Ludington was the oldest of the 12 children of Colonel Henry Ludington, a respected officer and aide to George Washington during the American Revolutionary War. During the spring of 1777 when Colonel Ludington's regiment were dispersed across Connecticut in order to plant their crops, the British took advantage of this weakened defence and set about torching and pillaging the county. Desperately needing to amass his troops, Colonel Ludington sent his 16-year-old daughter Sybil to alert them to the incoming danger.

Starting at 9pm, Sybil rode side-saddle through Carmel, New York, Mahopac, Kent Cliffs, Farmers Mill and back home – a total of 65 kilometres (40 miles). The young woman prodded her horse with a stick and knocked on door after door through the pouring rain and pitch-black night. Along the way she even encountered a highwayman that she managed to fight off using a long stick. By the time she returned home from her ride, 400 soldiers were waiting and ready to march.

Ludington was congratulated by George Washington himself for her daring ride, but that wasn't enough to rescue her from relative historical obscurity, compared to Paul Revere and his 1775 journey. A staple of American history books and immortalised in the Henry Wadsworth Longfellow poem *Paul Revere's Ride*, the famous Revere only rode half the distance Ludington did, was accompanied by as many as 40 other riders and never actually finished his ride as he was caught and arrested on the way.

07 CIVIL-RIGHTS PIONEER

AMERICAN, 1939-PRESENT

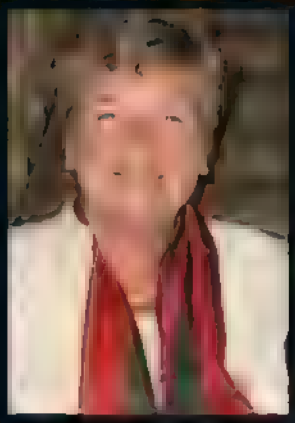
Claudette Colvin

Ask anyone to name the first lady of the civil-rights movement and the chances are they will say Rosa Parks, the determined black woman who refused to give up her seat on a bus to a white passenger. But Parks was not the first woman to do this, far from it; there had been a string of African-American women who staged similar protests years before Rosa took her fateful trip.

One notable example is Claudette Colvin; when the bus she was travelling on became crowded she was ordered to stand to let a white woman sit but refused and was promptly arrested. This was on 2 March 1955, nine months before Parks would go down in history for doing the same thing. What cost Colvin her place in history was the fact that she was pregnant, unmarried and just 15 years old. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) decided the teenager would be a bad representation of their movement but were happy to use Parks, a respectable married lady who also happened to be an NAACP secretary at the time when she refused to move.

After Colvin's trial, the Supreme Court ruled to end bus segregation in Alabama

Why does history remember some but forget others?



Expert: Mary Lovell

Mary S Lovell has written ten acclaimed and best-selling biographies on subjects as diverse as Sir Richard Burton, Amelia Earhart, Winston Churchill and Bess of Hardwick. Her best-selling biography *Bess Of Hardwick* was first published in 2005 and has never been out of print. She has lectured on her books across the UK and in countries all over the world, as well as appearing at top literary festivals.

Does history play favourites?

It's inevitable that some historical personalities will grab more attention than others because they are simply more interesting. Why is Elizabeth I better known than – for example – Queen Anne? Or Henry VIII more than James II? It's because the former had lives that demand attention and the romantic/daring/wicked are bound to be more outstanding that the worthy, pious or industrious. If you were to conduct a poll of 1,000 people on any high street and ask them to name the ten most famous people in history, I think the same names would come up time and time again. Film and TV may well have some impact, of course, but you would get a different chart if you asked the same question in other countries, as often our heroes are national rather than international.

Why are some people remembered while others, just as worthy, are forgotten?

I feel sure Hitler and Stalin will be remembered as long as Churchill, but for quite different reasons. There doesn't seem to be any pattern. Very often I come across a person while researching and I am amazed I have never heard of them because they led such a full and interesting life. Such personalities were well known to their contemporaries but don't hold the interest of today's readers.

Is it just down to luck or is there a formula for being remembered by history?

Luck, if you can call it that, plays a part, but the key seems to be a simple incident that sticks in the mind and engages general interest; ie King Alfred burning the cakes, Nelson losing his eye, Florence Nightingale with her lamp. Most people could tell you Alfred burnt the cakes, but few could tell you the dates he lived and died, or which battles he fought. Everyone knows about Raleigh spreading his cloak over a puddle for his queen to step on – but perhaps the rest of Raleigh's history is something of a mystery.

What can we do to ensure forgotten heroes get the recognition they deserve?

It's down to schools, first and foremost. I was terribly lucky with my teachers in the 1940s and '50s. History – English history, then – was considered an important subject and I was taught by dedicated teachers in love with their subject. They made history come alive for me, but I am not sure this sort of teaching is still available – I have met people who have learned all their knowledge of the 16th century from the TV series *The Tudors*, which they don't realise is mostly fiction.

06 THE GREATEST FIGHTER PILOT

GERMAN, 1922 1993

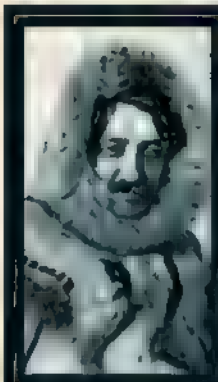
Erich Hartmann

Hartmann's aerial talents were likely inherited from his mother Elisabeth Wilhelmine Machtholf, who was one of the first female glider pilots in Germany. Hartmann became an instructor at his mother's flying school and gained his license in 1939 aged 17. He began his Luftwaffe training during WWII in 1940 and immediately established a reputation as a maverick when he defied regulations and performed aerobatics over an airfield, for which he was punished and confined to his quarters for three months. That very afternoon the aircraft he had been scheduled to fly had engine trouble and crashed, killing the pilot. The event profoundly affected Hartmann, who adopted the mantra 'Fly with your head, not with your muscles'. It was a motto that would save his life countless times throughout his career.

Erich's path to fighter ace was travelled slowly. He achieved his first kill in October 1942, but had only added two more by the end of the year. His skills picked up pace though during the Battle of Kursk in July and August 1943, when he shot down seven enemy aircraft, and his numbers soon soared to 50. In one month alone he nearly doubled his total, shooting down 48 enemy crafts.

By the end of his career Hartmann had flown in 1,404 combat missions and been credited with shooting down 352 Allied aircraft. The German dogfighter was never forced to land due to enemy fire and he never lost a wingman, making him the most successful fighter ace in history. To his comrades he was known as 'The Blond Knight', but to the enemy Soviets he became 'The Black Devil.'

Hartmann evaded capture by the Soviets by faking internal injuries before escaping through a field of sunflowers



History's tallest tale

American explorer Frederick Albert Cook claimed to have reached the summit of the highest mountain in North America, Mount McKinley, in 1906. It wasn't until 1909 that his claim was questioned, though his team who he left on a lower part on the mountain had privately doubted his claim from the start. As rumours spread it was revealed that his photo of the summit was actually taken at a tiny peak 30 kilometres (19 miles) away, now known as Fake Peak. A 1910 expedition that reached the peak confirmed that Cook's descriptions of the summit bore no resemblance to the actual mountain.

The lies didn't stop there though, as in 1908 Cook claimed to have reached the North Pole – the first person to have ever done this. The claim was initially believed and celebrated, but when rival explorer Robert Peary announced he had reached the Pole in April 1909 the legitimacy of Cook's claim was challenged. Cook was unable to produce navigational records, claiming to have left them behind in the Arctic. To this day they have never been found. A university commission discredited Cook's claim, and Peary was given the honour – however, there are now severe doubts over whether Peary actually reached the Pole himself, and debate continues to this day.

05 EVOLUTIONARY EXPERT

BRITISH 1823-1913

Alfred Russel Wallace

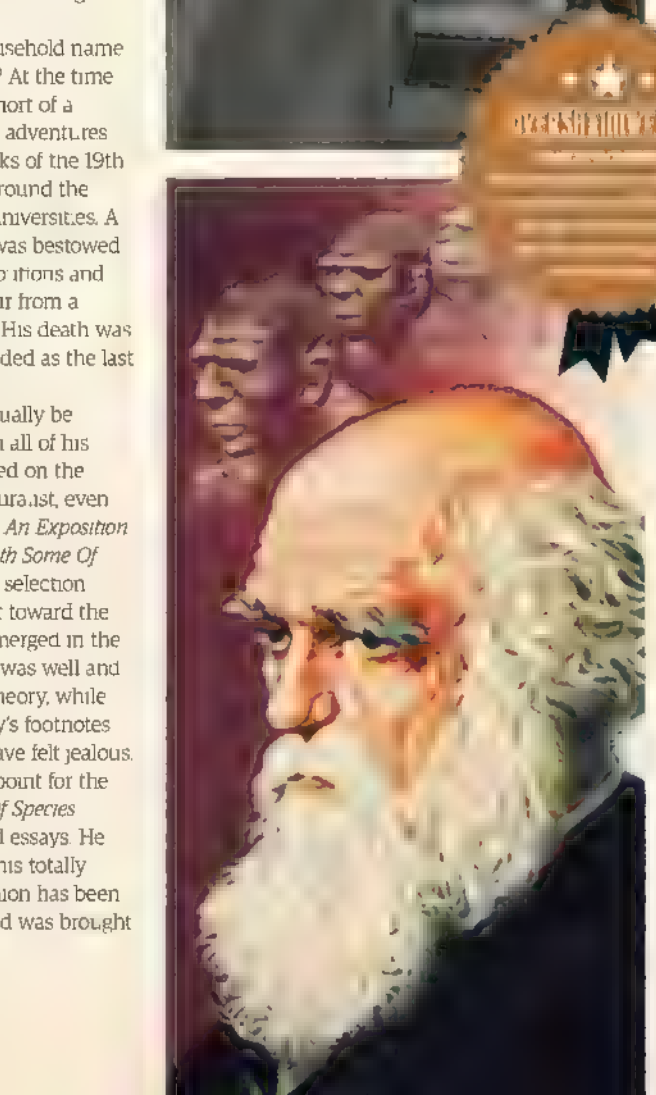
The theory of evolution by natural selection is linked intrinsically to one name- Charles Darwin. Even though history remembers Darwin and his great journey on the HMS Beagle, he didn't come up with the theory by himself though, it was a joint effort with a man whose name is much less known- Alfred Russel Wallace.

Wallace was an expert in the fields of biology, zoology and anthropology and developed an interest in natural history as he worked as a land surveyor, collecting the insects he discovered. An avid reader, Wallace followed in his heroes' footsteps and set out to explore the Amazon River Basin. It was the essays he wrote after his travels that attracted the attention of British naturalist, Charles Darwin. It was during a subsequent visit to the Malay Archipelago that he had his light-bulb moment concerning natural selection. He immediately put his theory to paper and sent it to Darwin, that same year it was published alongside Darwin's own theory.

But why has Darwin become a household name while Wallace has faded to obscurity? At the time of publishing, Wallace was nothing short of a Victorian celebrity; the account of his adventures became one of the most popular books of the 19th century, and he continued to travel around the world, giving lectures at prestigious universities. A hugely prominent scientist, Wallace was bestowed with award after award for his contributions and was given the highest possible honour from a British monarch – the Order of Merit. His death was reported worldwide and he was heralded as the last of the great Victorians.

Wallace's relative obscurity can actually be partly blamed on the man himself. In all of his subsequent works he invariably passed on the credit for the theory to his fellow naturalist, even entitling one of his books *Darwinism: An Exposition Of The Theory Of Natural Selection With Some Of Its Applications*. The theory of natural selection also experienced a decline in support toward the end of the 19th century. When it reemerged in the 1930s with both men dead, Darwin's was well and truly the name associated with the theory, while Wallace's had been reduced to history's footnotes.

It is unlikely that Wallace would have felt jealous, however, as he believed the turning point for the theory was the book *On The Origin Of Species* published a year after their combined essays. He even said about Darwin: "This vast, this totally unprecedented change in public opinion has been the result of the work of one man, and was brought about in the short space of 20 years."



After the war, Sugihara became a door-to-door salesman to support his family

04 THE MAN WHO SAVED 6,000 JEWS

JAPANESE. 1900-1986

Chiune Sugihara

Known as the 'Japanese Schindler', Sugihara served as vice-consul for the Empire of Japan in Lithuania during WWII. Sugihara had barely begun working in his new post when a wave of Jewish refugees streamed into Lithuania from Nazi occupied Poland. When Lithuania was occupied by the Soviets in 1940, Polish and Lithuanian Jews struggled to obtain exit visas, which were required for travel. Witnessing the desperation of the Jews as German forces closed in on Lithuania (Hitler's forces would occupy it from June 1941 until January 1945) Sugihara appealed to the Japanese Foreign Ministry for instructions, but they continued to insist that anyone issued a visa to travel to Japan must also have a visa to exit the country immediately – with very few countries willing to accept the refugees, this was impossible to implement.

Foreign consuls were ordered to leave the city, but Sugihara remained, he had devised a plan. Defying the orders of the Japanese government and risking not only his own life but those of his wife and children, Sugihara began to create and distribute illegal visas into Japan. It was an arduous process, where he and his wife sat all day and night writing and signing the visas by hand. For three weeks they wrote over 300 visas a day sometimes not even stopping to eat. Day and night thousands of desperate Jews gathered outside his consulate as word of the visas spread. When he was finally forced to leave his post he continued to write the visas as the train pulled away, throwing them into the crowd. In a last-ditch effort he cast blank sheets of paper with the seal and his signature out of the window. It is estimated that thanks to his courageous actions 40,000 descendants of the Jews he saved are alive today.

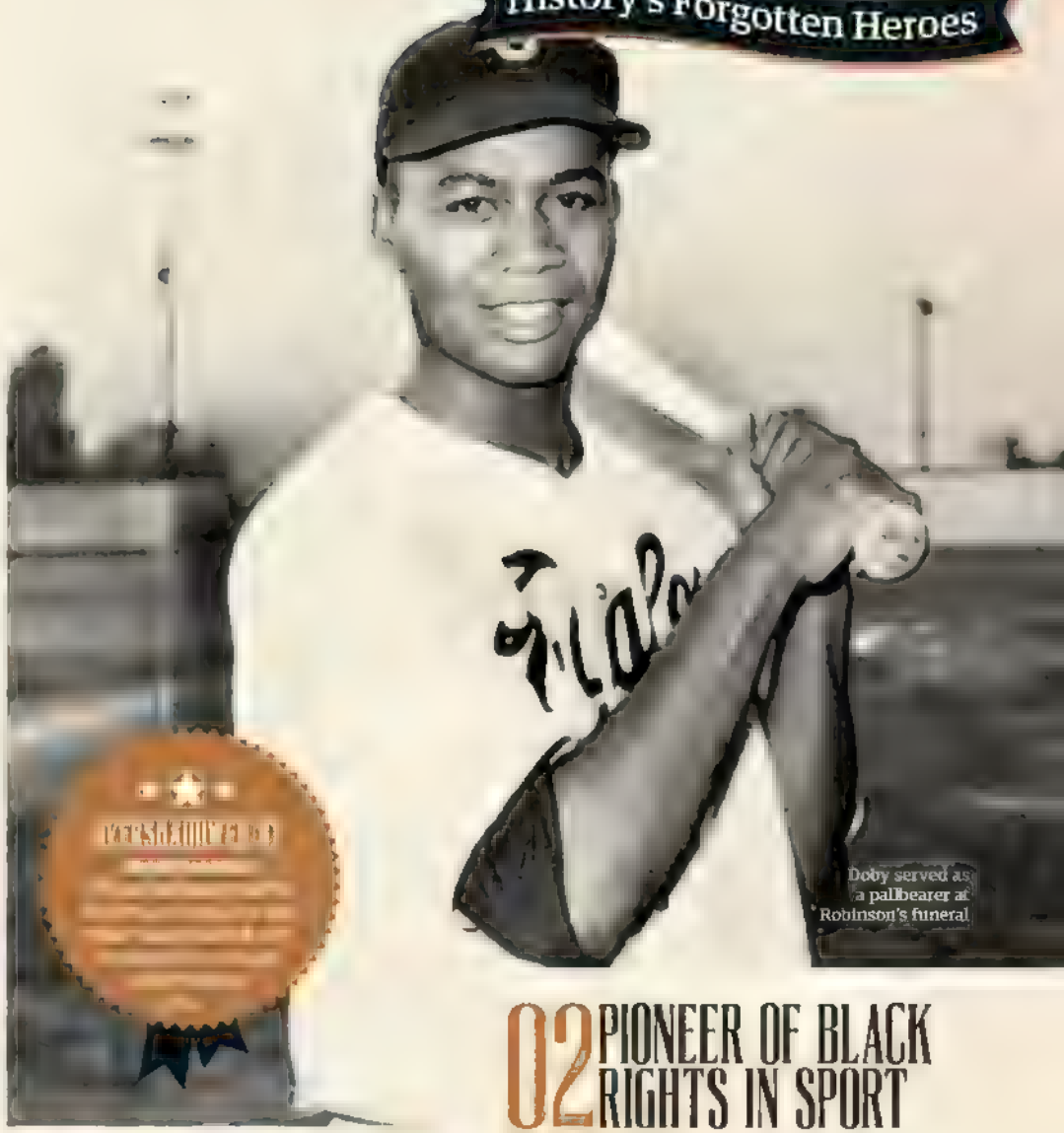
03 THE INVENTOR OF THE TELEPHONE

AMERICAN 1835-1901

Elisha Gray

Gray was fascinated by electricity from an early age and went on to teach electricity and science at Oberlin College in the United States. He invented a host of ingenious devices such as a self adjusting telegraph relay, and through his life patented more than 70 different inventions. Despite his genius he missed out on the patent for potentially his most profitable invention – the telephone.

Gray had been working on the invention of the telephone for some time but failed to tell anyone about it due to the request of his financier, Samuel White. When he was finally encouraged to pursue the invention in 1876 he immediately filled out and submitted a patent application. In a stroke of terrible luck, that same morning a certain Alexander Graham Bell submitted a very similar patent. This led to mass controversy over who submitted the patent first, with Bell's lawyer claiming to have delivered it by hand several hours before Gray's arrived. Although it was eventually concluded that Gray was the first to conceive of the idea, his failure to take any action toward building it deprived him of the rights to the invention, so Bell was awarded the patent and credited as the inventor.



Doby served as a pallbearer at Robinson's funeral.

02 PIONEER OF BLACK RIGHTS IN SPORT

AMERICAN 1923-2003

Larry Doby

Born in South Carolina, Doby grew up in a world where baseball was informally segregated, but his natural talent attracted the attention of Cleveland Indians owner Bill Veeck as the perfect candidate for his team. When Doby met his teammates he received a frosty response though, with few willing to shake his hand and two turning their backs when he tried to introduce himself. Despite this, Doby made his debut as a black baseball player on 5 July 1947, a brave move that required nerves of steel, but Doby has been left out of the history books for one simple reason - Jackie Robinson had done the same thing three months prior.

The experience of being a black player in 1947 wasn't any different for Doby than for Robinson – he had to endure a tirade of racial slurs, taunts, abuse and even death threats. Despite this, he continued to pave the way for black baseball players, becoming the first African-American player, along with team-mate Satchel Paige, to win a World Series. He also became the league's home-run champion and was the first black player to play in Japan. His determination to defy the odds for other African-American players irrevocably changed history, but as he was the second one to do so, his place as a national icon hasn't been acknowledged.

01 LEADER OF AMERICA'S LARGEST SLAVE REBELLION

HAITIAN, UNKNOWN 1811

Charles Deslondes

Charles Deslondes was a slave brought to Louisiana after the Haitian Revolution, a slave uprising that eventually resulted in the elimination of slavery and the founding of the Haitian Republic. It was perhaps witnessing a successful uprising that inspired him to lead his own.

While he worked on the woodland plantation owned by Colonel Manuel Andre for many years, he hatched his plan about how the slaves could become free. Deslondes secretly met with his co-conspirators and whispers of a slave uprising spread all around the German Coast, a region of early Louisiana settlements located north of New Orleans, an area of sugar plantations with a slave population that heavily outnumbered the whites.

On 8 January 1811, the slaves wounded Colonel Andre and murdered his son. The revolt quickly picked up speed and the 15 slaves of the plantation made their way upriver, collecting slaves from other plantations as they passed. This was far from a random act of violence; the slaves were dressed in the military uniforms of their masters and marched to the beat of drums, waving flags. The slaves didn't want blood, they wanted to conquer the city of New Orleans and establish a black republic.

As the slaves continued to march they were joined by about a quarter of the slave population, some 200 to 500 men and women. They set fire to several slave masters' homes, but only two white people were killed. After marching for seven hours they reached Cannes-Brulees, 25 kilometres (15 miles) away from their destination of New Orleans. By the early hours of the morning the New Orleans militia had organised themselves and squashed the rebellion with their superior weapons. Almost 100 slaves were killed in the revolt's aftermath, some hanged without trial, their heads mounted on pikes as a warning to other rebellious slaves. Deslondes himself was subjected to the grisly fate of having his hands chopped off, being shot repeatedly and then roasted in a bundle of straw while still alive. Each white plantation owner who had lost a slave as a result of the rebellion was compensated with $300.

Although the national press covered the revolt it was downplayed in the Louisiana newspapers which labelled the rebels as mindless monsters, or simply didn't mention the incident at all. However, the more violent uprising led by Nat Turner in 1831 received heavy coverage, as the story of 55 deaths of white men, women and children suited the Southern narrative of slavery far better than a organised political uprising, and the 1811 German Coast uprising and Charles Deslonde were forcibly erased from history.

The Haitian Revolution in 1791-1804 may have inspired Deslondes to organise his rebellion

Three-point guide to being remembered

Follow these rules to save yourself from being swallowed by the black hole of history

01 Be 'history friendly'
Traditionally, history has favoured rich white men, so if you tick those boxes you're already at an advantage. Otherwise you can always rely on an exciting story to accompany your achievement; dying in dramatic circumstances is a surefire way to be remembered, although this method does have some obvious drawbacks.

02 Do it first
Whether it's handing in that patent or breaking social norms, doing something after someone else has already done it will only earn you a place in the footnotes. History loves firsts, so make sure nobody has done it before. Who remembers the names of the second group of astronauts to land on the Moon?

03 Have witnesses
If nobody saw you do it, as far as history is concerned, it didn't happen. It is very important to demonstrate your achievement to a crowd of witnesses who can attest it actually happened. To ensure it is your name rather than that of a rival that echoes throughout the ages organise some media coverage.

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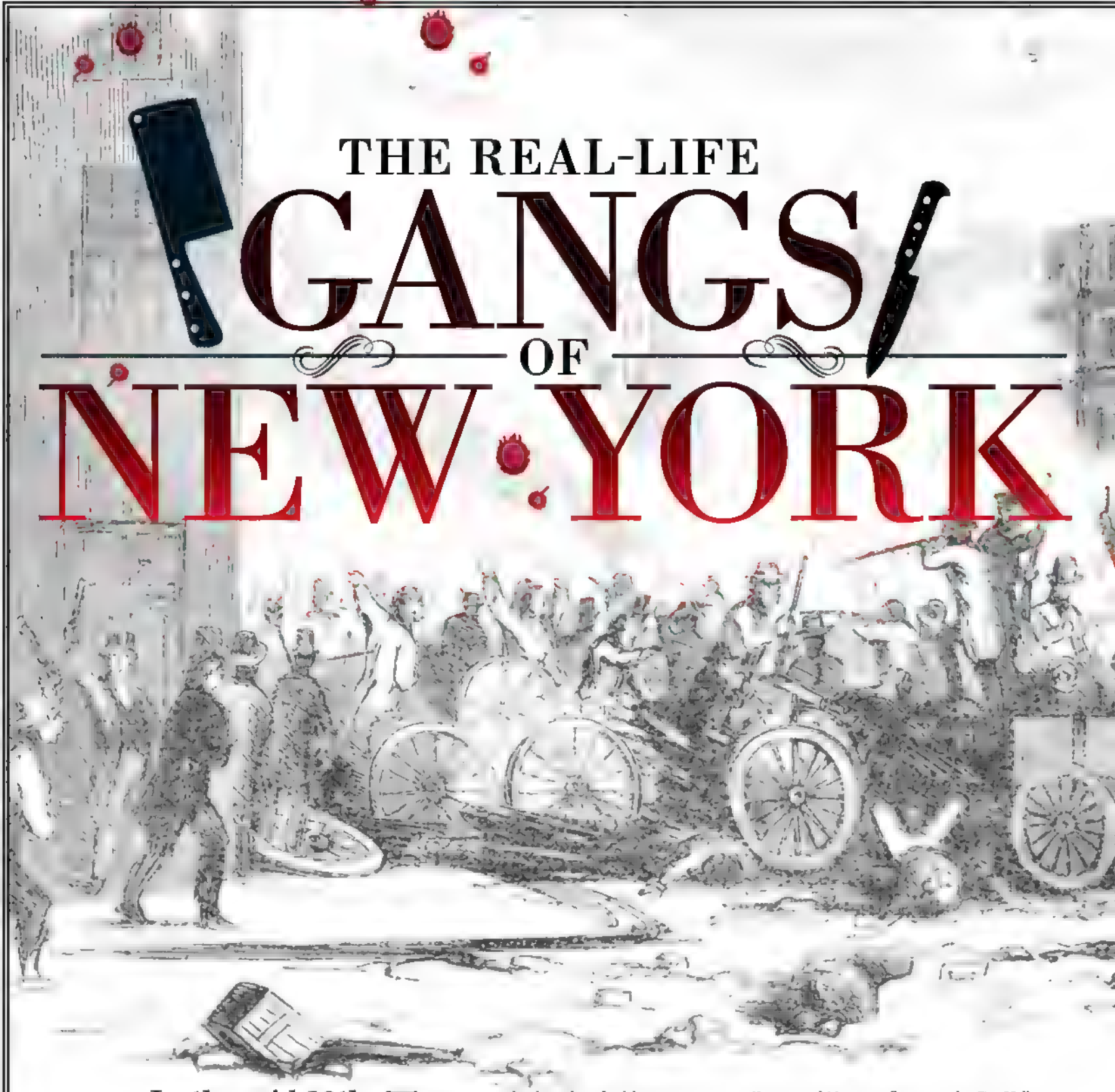
THE REAL-LIFE GANGS OF NEW YORK



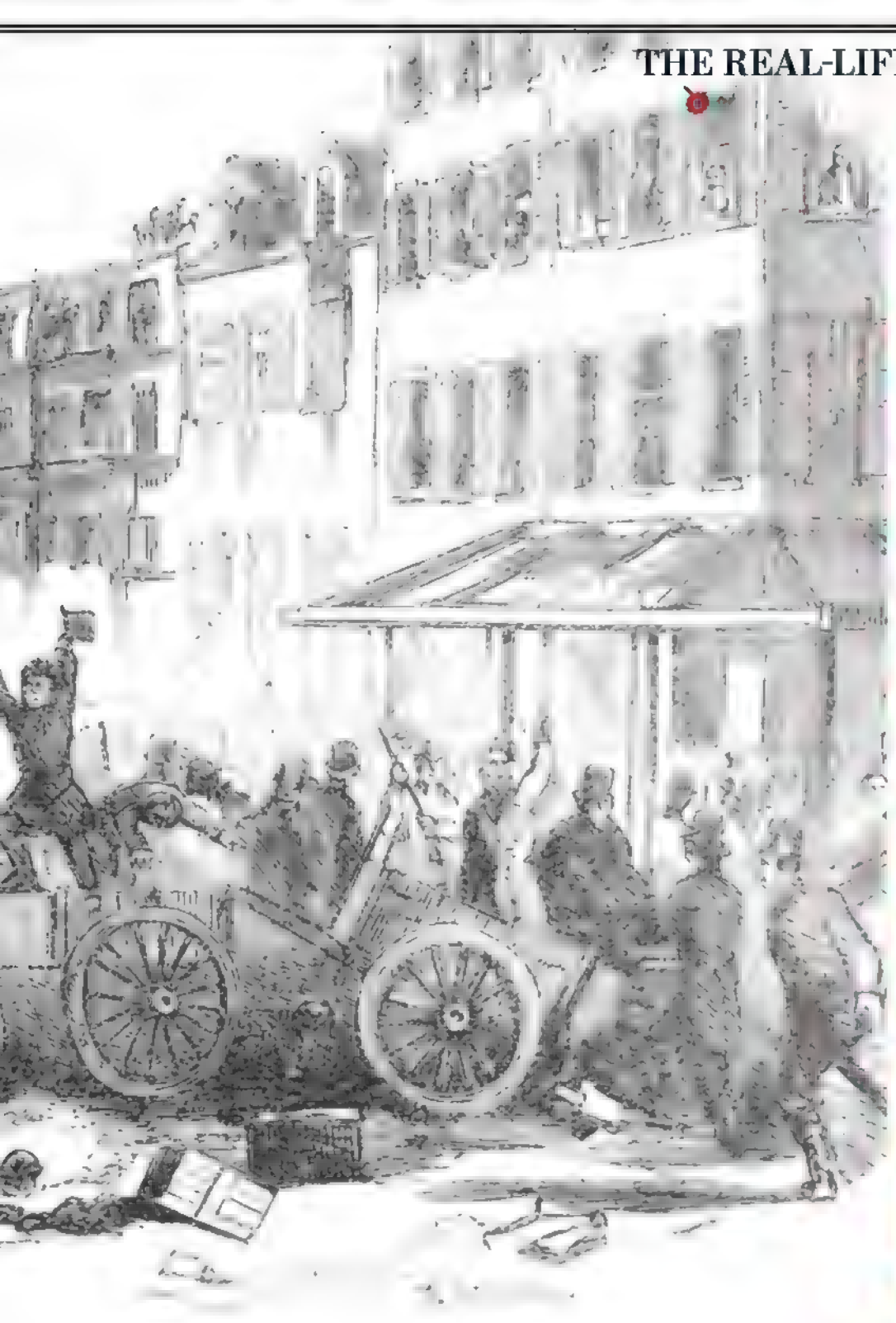
In the mid-19th century, the Five Points area of New York was the brutal battleground for gangs seeking to gain control

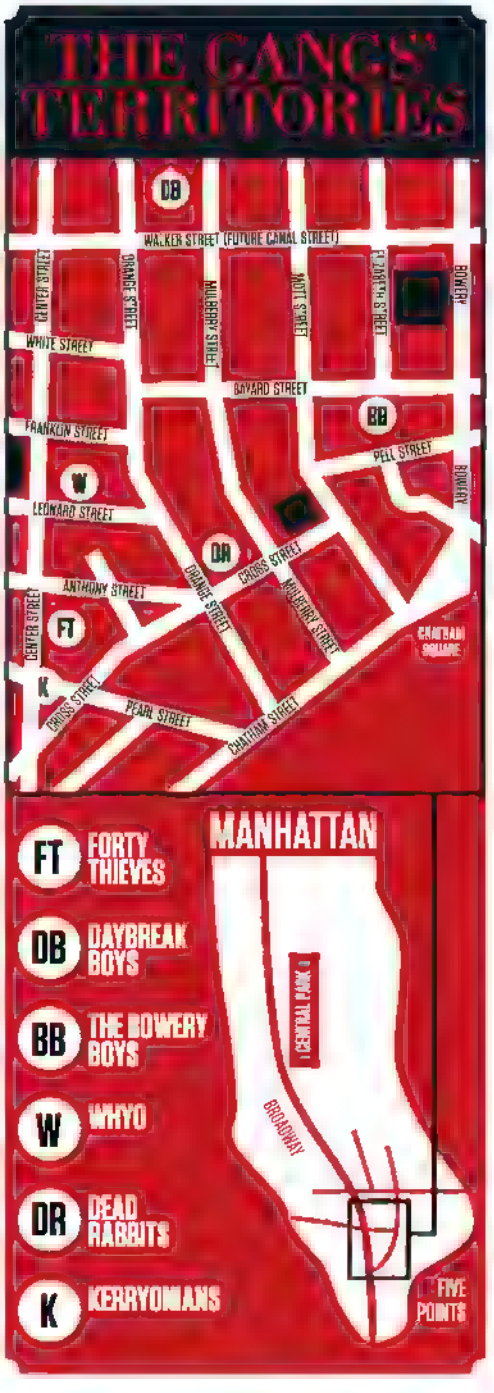
Written by David Crookes

It was supposed to be a day of celebration, a time for people to enjoy the United States' hard-fought independence, which had been won some 81 years earlier against the British Empire. However, as the evening hours of Saturday, 4 July 1857 unfolded, it soon became clear to the New York authorities that they would have a bloody fight on their hands.

During the day the warm glow of a sunny sky had bathed the excited but peaceful spirits of the city's inhabitants, most of whom had taken the day off. Stores had closed their doors, banks had stopped trading and the courts had ceased to process its villains. And yet, as the US flag with its 31 stars and 13 stripes flew over the City Hall and the church bells rang – once at sunrise and again at noon – trouble lurked around the corner. It wasn't the first time that mass violence had seen the streets of New York splattered red with blood, since the 1820s, gangs had come to rule parts of Lower Manhattan and violence was depressingly common. Many of these gangs were made up of poor, ruthless, unskilled Irish immigrants fleeing the Great Famine back home, competing for ever-decreasing living space and respect in a country where many saw them as an inferior race and wished they would return home.

These hopeful immigrants worked in the





notorious slums in which they came to reside some toiling long, hard hours to send money back to Ireland, others trading in bloody violence and hair-raising crime as they sought political influence and wealth. Of the New York gangs of the 1850s, two – The Dead Rabbits and the Bowery Boys – had battled the hardest, engaging in fierce fighting against each other with both bearing grudges going back years. They each took up camp in different parts of the city: The Dead Rabbits in an area called the Five Points, the centre of which was an irregular intersection of three streets – Anthony, Cross and Orange – that had five corners, while The Bowery Boys claimed the Bowery district just north of the infamous area.

Five Points was the roughest part of town. It had been built up in an area that was once home to a pretty five-acre lake known as the Collect but had, in the mid-18th century, become a dumping ground for the bloody waste of the tanneries and slaughterhouses that ringed it. The authorities filled in the dumping ground in 1813, but the slums that emerged on top were little better. It was the dirtiest and unhealthiest hellhole on Earth in the eyes its unlucky inhabitants and, in such an environment, the gangs offered security, work and money. The Dead Rabbits, for instance, had been part of another crew nicknamed the Roach Guards that, in the early-19th century, had been formed solely to protect the city's liquor merchants. Gangs would also attach themselves to volunteer fire stations taking payments from the city for putting out blazes, although this stopped shortly after the Great Fire of 1835 when 600 buildings in 17 city blocks were destroyed while the gangs fought among themselves and looted at will.

In order to keep earning money and to gain respect, the gangs quickly realised the benefits of involving themselves in political matters. Politicians came to use the gangs' muscle to help them fight an election – sometimes quite literally – and in return, they were rewarded in an arrangement

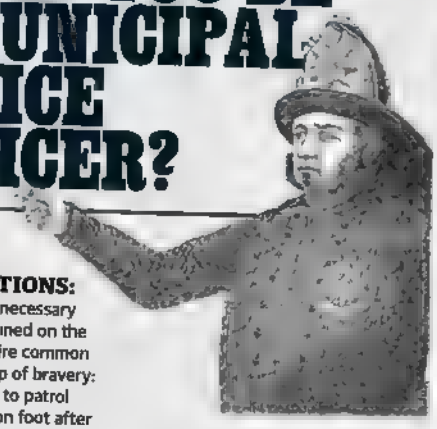
THE GANG BUSTERS

Calling for the cops wasn't necessarily a shrewd move; corruption inevitably ruled

19th-century New York was a chaotic city and for the century's first half, it was policed by an incompetent and corrupt force available for hire. This force consisted of a night watch, 100 city marshalls and some 80 government officers. In 1845, however, the pro-immigrant Democratic Party created an 800-strong, highly political Municipal Police force. When Democrat Fernando Wood was elected mayor of New York City in 1854, he lent his support to it, knowing his immigrant supporters had a controlling interest. Wood used it for his own political advantage and its members weren't above taking bribes.

In 1857, when the Republicans came to control New York State, it created a replacement Metropolitan Police. With Wood refusing to let go of the Municipals, the city ended up with two forces, each controlled by a rival political party. Things came to a bloody head when Met officers tried to arrest the mayor on corruption charges on 16 June 1857. Hundreds of Municipal Police defended him and an almighty battle ensued on the steps and corridors of City Hall, with the resulting feud simmering for months and gangs siding with either the Municipals or the Metropolitans. The Municipal police force was disbanded later that year.

COULD YOU BE A MUNICIPAL POLICE OFFICER?



QUALIFICATIONS:
No qualifications necessary as officers are trained on the job. You will require common sense and a dollop of bravery: some cops refuse to patrol neighbourhoods on foot after dark, but we want you to be made of sterner stuff

PHYSICAL FITNESS:
You must be able and willing to walk constantly for a shift of 16 hours around a few small blocks of the city. Ability to deal with riots is essential; so is being able to nimbly navigate the dangerous Five Points.

RESPONSIBILITIES:
You will be expected to apprehend ruffians, often forcibly, inspect hacks and stages, sweep the streets and light gas lamps in the evening. It is important you protect private property, especially that of the ruling political party, and control large numbers of arriving immigrants that are new to the city.

UNIFORM:
You will have seen some of our officers wearing copper stars on their hats and jackets. Removing these for fear of attack on the street is frowned upon. As of 1853, full uniforms are permitted.

CRIMINAL RECORD?
Having been in trouble with the law doesn't mean you can't be a police officer, although it is beneficial if your political allegiance is to the Democrats. Do you side with the Republicans? Apply for a role with the Metropolitan Police.

Mulberry Bend in the Five Points in the late-19th or early-20th century

in which both sides benefited. Democrat mayor Fernando Wood employed many Irishmen in the Municipal Police but in 1857, when he was accused of corruption and refused to stand down, the State formed a rival force; the Metropolitan Police. This threatened the role of the Irish and it led to widespread anger, especially on 2 July, when the Municipal Police was disbanded

Just two days later The Dead Rabbits along with other gangs from the Five Points walked en masse to the Bowery, targeting Metropolitan cops along the way "Five members of the Metropolitan Police [...] were surrounded [,] by several hundred of the low Irish occupants of the tenant houses thereabout", wrote a reporter in the *New-York Daily Tribune*. It was just the beginning of the battle for control among the gangs, the two differents police forces and politicians.

For Irish bare-knuckle fighter and gambler John Morrissey, the ensuing fight was essential. By 1857, this loyal Democrat had come to lead the Dead Rabbits. It had been quite a rise for Morrissey, who had arrived in Manhattan at the age of 18 and started a brawl at the city's political organisation, the Empire Club, within hours of setting foot on American soil. The club had been run by Isaiah Rynders, the political boss of the Sixth Ward voting district in which the Five Points was located, and Morrissey became Rynders' protégé, using his brawn to intimidate Republican voters. Although Morrissey lived in California for a spell, where he won several boxing matches, his desire to step into the ring with famous fighter Yankee Sullivan lured him back. He threw himself into New York life, not only getting involved in the American-Irish rivalry that split the city but also allying himself with the pro-immigration politics of the Democrats.

In the opposite corner was another bare-knuckle boxer, William Poole, otherwise known as Bill the Butcher. Poole was the leader of both the Bowery Boys and the Know Nothing political movement that aimed to limit Irish Catholic influence in

FORTY THIEVES

WHY WERE THEY CALLED THAT? Given that they numbered more than 40 members, it is highly likely they took inspiration from the folk tale *Ali Baba And The Forty Thieves*

MEMBERS: Irish immigrants

MAIN ENEMY: Shopkeepers and residents of the Five Points

GANG BRUTALITY: They were among the first of New York's organised street gangs, formed by Edward Coleman in 1826. He was imprisoned in 1838 for violently beating and killing his wife for not earning enough cash

DID YOU KNOW? Their headquarters was in the Centre Street grocery store and dive bar run by Rosanna Peers. Members were given illegal activity quotas and were also involved in politics

DOMINANT YEARS: 1826-1850

New York's affairs and would, if it could, strip the Irish of US citizenship. His men would frequently rig elections and seize ballot boxes, so Isaiah Rynders employed Morrissey and the Dead Rabbits to prevent this from happening. The two groups became sworn enemies and, inflaming the situation further, was a personal grudge between Morrissey and Poole that stemmed from the butcher placing a bet against Morrissey in his fight against Sullivan in 1853.

The feud reached a climax in 1854, when they agreed to settle their differences as they believed real men should; in a boxing match. During the fight Poole beat Morrissey to such an extent that sight in one of his eyes was irreparably damaged. In retaliation Morrissey's friend, Lew Baker, blasted Poole in the chest with a gun some months later, causing a wound so deep that he died following two weeks of agonising pain.

These bloody events and the subsequent ongoing skirmishes between the Dead Rabbits and the Bowery Boys were mere child's play compared to the evening of 4 July 1857. Just a short while after the battle with the Metropolitan cops, the Dead Rabbits raided a saloon run by the Bowery Boys and another city gang called the Atlantic Guards. They assaulted the building with stones, bricks and clubs, smashing windows to fragments and pummelling at the doors with such force that they began to give way. The Bowery Boys and Atlantic Guards retaliated with fury, and hell was unleashed. Fights spilled on to the city's streets as hundreds of gang members tore into each other fists pounding faces; clubs battering bodies; bullets cracking over the tremendous noise of shouting and bravado. The

KERRYONIANS

WHY WERE THEY CALLED THAT? The gang's members predominantly came from County Kerry in Ireland.

MEMBERS: Irish immigrants

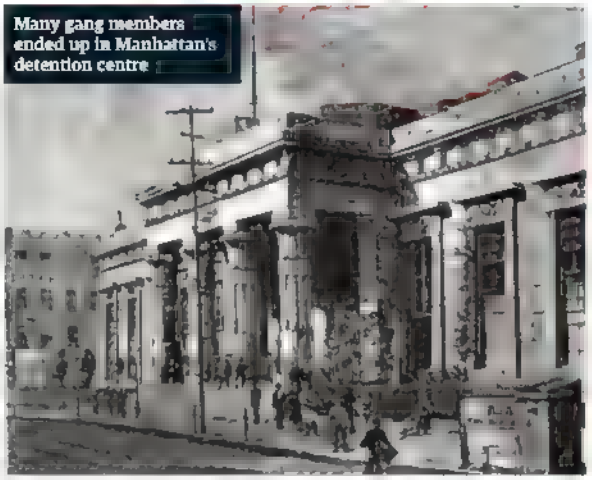
MAIN ENEMY: Anyone of British descent

GANG BRUTALITY: Much of their time was spent beating up and mugging British people.

DID YOU KNOW? They frequently gathered at Rosanna Peers' grocery store, rarely venturing much further.

DOMINANT YEARS: 1825-1830s

Living space in the Five Points was inhospitably crowded.



Many gang members ended up in Manhattan's detention centre.

DAYBREAK BOYS

WHY WERE THEY CALLED THAT? They operated before dawn.

MEMBERS: Teenage Americans

MAIN ENEMY: Five Points Gang

GANG BRUTALITY: Police suspected them of stealing up to $200,000 of goods and murdering between 20 and 40 people.

DID YOU KNOW? They often operated on the East River on boats as pirates.

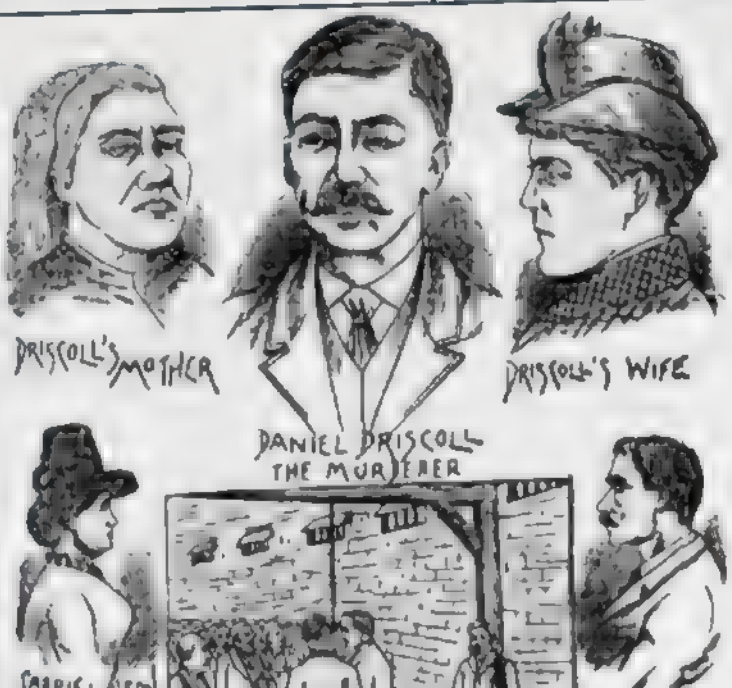
DOMINANT YEARS: 1840s-1850s

THE MEDIA'S INFLUENCE

THE PENNY PRESS LAUNCHED AT JUST THE RIGHT TIME

Papers such as *The New York Post* (founded in 1801) and the *New York Times* (1851) were ideally placed to report on the Five Points, much to the delight of readers. They eagerly covered the murders, riots and depravation of the intersection. "The streets at night are infested with ruffians of all descriptions" said an editorial in the *New York Times* on 5 June 1852. "They move about in gangs, men and boys together, abusing and sometimes killing the quiet by-passer."

While the papers covered arrests and hangings with relish, as this front page showing Whyo leader Daniel Driscoll being brought to justice highlighted, they seemed more sympathetic to the Bowery Boys: "Unlike the Dead Rabbits, [the Bowery Boys] have the reputation of being honest men, and the greater part of their number are mechanics or have some regular employment" wrote a reporter of the *New York Daily Tribune* in 1857.



EXTRA

DRISCOLL HANGED.

The Whyo Leader Pays the Penalty of the Law.

Executed in the Tombs This Morning.

THE DROP FELL AT 7.24

Roe Buck Gerrity's Murderer Spent His Last Hours

THE BOWERY BOYS

WHY WERE THEY CALLED THAT? They roamed their territory around the Bowery, north of Five Points.

MEMBERS: Americans

MAIN ENEMY: Catholics and Irish immigrants. The Dead Rabbits were their main rivals.

GANG BRUTALITY: They would guard polling stations and brutally intimidate Irish-Catholic immigrants to vote for their candidates.

DID YOU KNOW? They were middle-class men, obsessed with their appearance, believing themselves to be better than the more recent immigrants. They ran a fire department and were allied with the Metropolitan Police.

DOMINANT YEARS: 1840s-1860s

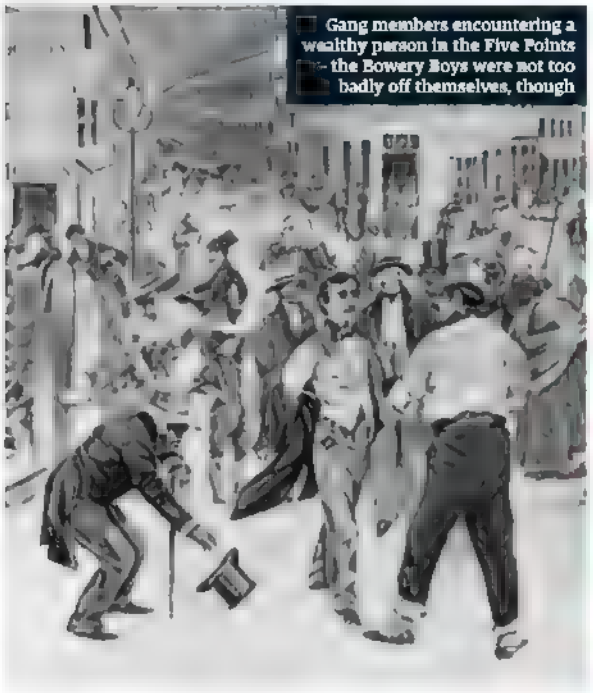
THE REAL BILL THE BUTCHER

"Ready for action on all occasions"

William 'Bill the Butcher' Poole was an imposing, tough gangster who had a firm grip on the Bowery Boys and used them to further his own political ambitions. A butcher by trade, he was a leader of the Know Nothing movement and he was strongly against the influx of foreign immigrants, which caused him to clash with John Morrissey, head of the Dead Rabbits.

Although he was a violent, strong-willed, physically fit man described by *The New York Times* as "ready for action on all occasions", he is not believed to have killed anyone. He was no angel, though; he gouged the eyes of opponents when fighting them and was part of a gang, which savagely beat the barkeeper of the Florence's Hotel. He died of a shot wound on 8 March 1855, aged 34.

Daniel Day Lewis played a highly fictionalised film version of Bill the Butcher



Gang members encountering a wealthy person in the Five Points – the Bowery Boys were not too badly off themselves, though

DEAD RABBITS

WHY WERE THEY CALLED THAT? According to Irish slang, "dead" meant "extremely" and "rabbit" means "fearful"

MEMBERS: Irish immigrants

MAIN ENEMY: The Bowery Boys

GANG BRUTALITY: Having split from the Roach Guards and said to distinguish themselves with a red instead of blue stripe on their pantaloons, the Dead Rabbits were the most feared of all of the gangs, constantly fighting, pick-pocketing and robbing others

DID YOU KNOW? The Dead Rabbits were active in politics, supporting Mayor Fernando Wood and his immigrant-populated Municipal Police. One of their members was an infamous female fighter called Hell Cat Maggie who filed her teeth into points and wore long, claw-like brass fingernails

DOMINANT YEARS: 1850s

POVERTY WORTH WRITING ABOUT

Charles Dickens was horrified by the living conditions of the Five Points slum

Writer and social critic Charles Dickens was well versed in the misery of England's Victorian slums. They formed the backdrop to his many novels from *The Adventures Of Oliver Twist* to *Great Expectations*, each a commentary on the life he saw around him. In 1842, Dickens visited the US and Canada with his wife, spending a month in New York to give a series of lectures. Dickens' thoughts on his travels were detailed in his *American Notes For General Circulation*. He did not hold back when it came to the Five Points around which he was given a tour.

The famous novelist talked of "ruined houses, open to the street, whence, through wide gaps in the walls, other ruins loom upon the eye, as though the world of vice and misery had nothing else to show." He described "hideous tenements which take their name from robbery and murder; all that is loathsome, drooping and decayed here", and noted, "poverty, wretchedness and vice... reeking everywhere with dirt and filth." Dickens questioned, "What place is this, to which the squalid street conducts us?"

"Even by the standards of the city's worst slum, the riots of 4 July were on a different scale"

Dead Rabbits began to be pushed back, their attack turning to desperate defence

The battle moved to the nearby Branch Hotel where residents formed a barricade to keep the oncoming mob at bay. The Bowery Boys and Atlantic Guards managed to drive the Dead Rabbits away, but their retreat was not permanent and the fighting continued. The men would trade blows while women would find ammunition such as rocks that the men could launch at their enemy. The newly created Metropolitan Police was rendered powerless in the face of the onslaught; many of those who served with the rival Municipal Police sided with the Irish gangs and joined in the attacks on the Metropolitan Police.

The streets descended into chaos as gang members looted buildings and robbed anyone they came across using brick-bats, iron bars and knives. The city's inhabitants barricaded themselves into their cramped living quarters in a desperate attempt to stay safe. If the mere mention of the Astor Place Riot of 1849 still sent a chill down the spine of a New Yorker – the first uprising in which the state militia were called out – then it looked like there would be a new horror story for the city, as the violence showed no signs of abating.

Morrissey's Dead Rabbits gang and other crews from the Five Points regrouped and reignited the battle again. There was still much to fight for. Morrissey feared losing ground to the Bowery Boys because it would have strengthened the pro-Yankee, anti-Irish Native American Party with which they sympathised. For those affiliated to one gang or another, a loosening of ties with a corrupt politician would spell disaster. Only by fighting could they continue to enjoy the spoils such political arrangements brought, and for the Irish gangs there was a chance that with the loss of their tame politician would come persecution. The Irish were reliant on the strong ties they had with the Democratic Party. As part of a reciprocal arrangement, for instance, Mayor Wood would ensure the Irish immigrants had a plentiful supply of food and coal as well as help with rent and jobs.

Without Wood and the Democrats, Irish integration into society would have been much harder to achieve, so the Dead Rabbits gang was only too willing to use muscle to help their politicians achieve their goals. An open door to other gangs that often fought alongside the Bowery Boys would have been a sign of weakness. The stakes were too high and politicians understood more than anyone the power gangs could provide to them; at election times fighting and intimidation was frequently used to 'persuade' voters to support a particular candidate. Violence was a common occurrence in the Five Points, but even by the standards of the city's worst slum, the riots of 4 July were on a different scale.

The *New-York Daily Tribune* dubbed the violence 'civil war in the bloody sixth' district as they spilled into the next day. One flashpoint involved another Irish gang, the Kerryonians, who interfered in a fracas during which 12 men were shot and 40 injured. The Metropolitan Police ran into more trouble and there were even rumours the militia would be called in to quell the violence. Many gang members were fuelled by 'bad liquor' that had been drunk throughout the day, so it didn't take long for hundreds to assemble once more to throw cobbles and missiles high into the air.

At around 7pm on the Sunday, Isaiah Rynders, the political boss of the Sixth Ward, tried to broker a truce. Both sides jeered his attempts to calm them and pelted him with rocks, forcing a hasty retreat. Fighting continued for another hour before a cease-fire was finally declared, but the actions of those final moments showed that Rynders' position was untenable. Morrissey eventually became head of the Sixth Ward and, in 1866, following the bloodshed of the American Civil War of 1861 to 1865, ran for Congress and served two terms. He put Irish interests at the top of his agenda.

LIVING CONDITIONS

FREQUENT FIRES
There was one thing residents of the Five Points feared more than even the gangs – fires. Ruffians affiliated themselves to fire stations and were paid for turning up at blazes first. Rivals would arrive at the same time leading to large-scale fisticuffs over who would put it out while the properties burned.

POOR SANITATION
With so many people living cheek to jowl and so few outhouses, sanitation was incredibly poor. Sewage ran down the streets and the air was filled with the stench of urine and pigs. Disease soon spread, cholera and diphtheria making life even more miserable.

CRAMPED CONDITIONS
Families and groups of people jammed their bodies into tiny, squalid, dank and dark rooms. Some buildings – notably The Old Brewery – were full to bursting with hundreds of people jostling for space. Fights were frequent and murders common as gangs ran amok in carefree, lawless chaos.

SOURCE MATERIAL

Herbert Asbury paints an almost unbelievable picture of the Five Points

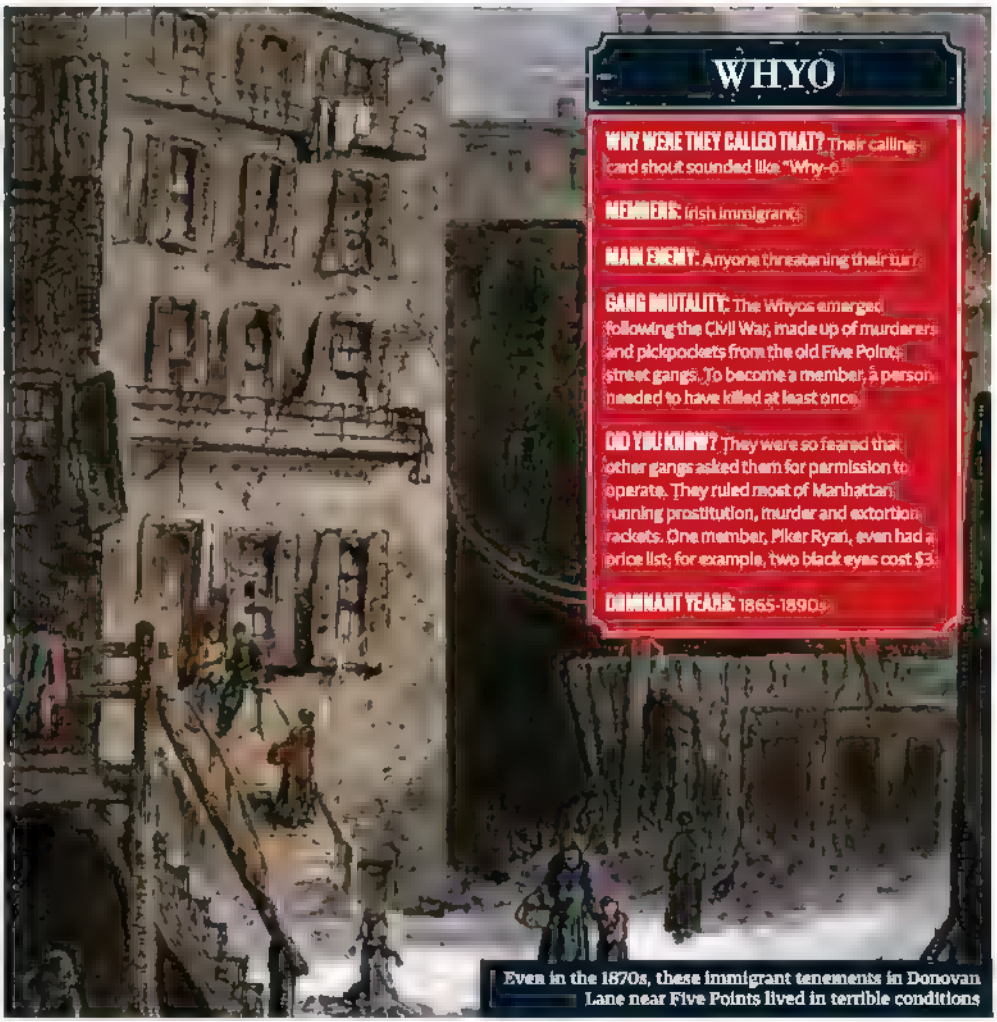
American journalist and writer Herbert Asbury penned a series of true-crime books, one of which was the sensationalist violent history *The Gangs Of New York* published in 1927. Although Asbury researched his material the large list of references in the book is testament to that his tales mixed fiction with fact. He wrote in jaw-dropping depth about a Bowery Boy called Mose who was "eight feet tal," with hands "as large as the hams of a Virginia hog" and he spoke to ageing gangsters who over-exaggerated their past. It is clear he relished his bleak image of the Five Points and produced good copy for his book but there are times when it is difficult to ascertain just what is real and what isn't.

After the American war life began to get better for the Irish and many of them gradually moved away from the United States' biggest slum and the cesspit of violence, waste and disease it had become. This wasn't the end of the Five Points or the gangs though; there were plenty more immigrants to take their place, this time from Italy China and other far-flung European and Eastern locations. Those who had just stepped off the boat in New York often didn't have enough money to live anywhere apart from the dirtiest, cheapest and most dangerous part of the city: the Five Points. When they were there they grouped together to survive and exert the political clout they needed to improve their position.

The names of the gangs may have been different, but the Five Points remained one of the most dangerous parts of the US long after men like Bill the Butcher had become myths told by mothers to scare their children into behaving. Members of the Five Points gangs that had disbanded during the war formed the Whyos gang and ruled wider Manhattan with an iron fist. The Irish won themselves political influence with resentment against them subsiding to some degree. Violence and savagery continued, though, with the newspapers lapping up each tale, providing the middle classes – many of whom had toured the Five Points in the 1840s with camphor-soaked handkerchiefs over their noses – with a running soap opera of sorts.

The Five Points is no more today; the buildings were gradually razed during the 20th century and visitors today will see court houses, Chinatown and Little Italy now sitting upon the Five Points area. It is a part of Lower Manhattan now better known for its prosperity than the slums that witnessed a two-day riot during the nation's Independence Day. Still, the Five Points – where so many immigrants literally fought for a chance at the American Dream – will forever be a key part of New York and the United States' history.

> "The Metropolitan Police ran into more trouble and there were even rumours the militia would be called in"



WHYO

WHY WERE THEY CALLED THAT? Their calling-card shout sounded like "Why-o"

MEMBERS: Irish immigrants

MAIN ENEMY: Anyone threatening their turf

GANG MUTALITY: The Whyos emerged following the Civil War, made up of murderers and pickpockets from the old Five Points street gangs. To become a member, a person needed to have killed at least once.

DID YOU KNOW? They were so feared that other gangs asked them for permission to operate. They ruled most of Manhattan, running prostitution, murder and extortion rackets. One member, Piker Ryan, even had a price list; for example, two black eyes cost $3.

DOMINANT YEARS: 1865-1890s

Even in the 1870s, these immigrant tenements in Donovan Lane near Five Points lived in terrible conditions

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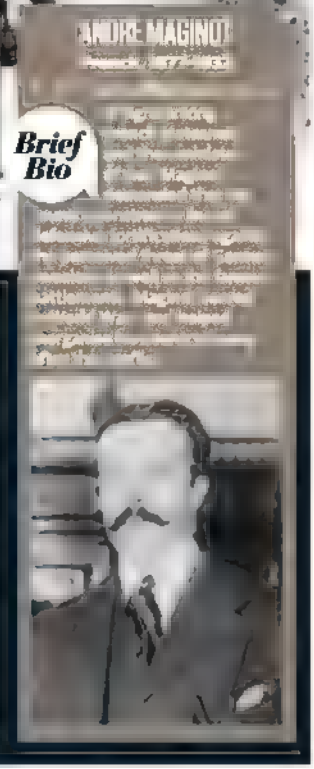
The Maginot Line was an expensive military mistake

What was the Maginot Line?

Alex Yates, Gloucester

Even after World War I had ended the French elite were still wary of the threat from the East, despite the Treaty of Versailles stripping away most of Germany's power. As a result of these fears they constructed huge defences over their eastern border from Luxembourg in the north to Switzerland in the south. Filled with heavy weapon instalments, the defences were designed to be almost impenetrable to any advancing German force. They were designed by Andre Maginot and built for a cost of about 3 billion French francs.

The huge cost of the defences led to several other areas of the French military being poorly financed though and, although the Maginot Line did stop a direct German attack, the Nazis simply invaded France though Belgium in 1940 and thus avoided most of the defences. The French had left their Belgian border sparsely defended, so the Germans simply outflanked the line, blitzing through the Ardennes. When Allied forces invaded Nazi-occupied France in 1944 they too mostly bypassed the wall, further highlighting what an expensive mistake it was.



What was the Ghost Dance?

Edward Johnstone, Carlisle

Originating in Nevada, the Ghost Dance was a Native-American spiritual movement that peaked in the final years of the American Indian Wars. Foretold by religious leader Wovoka, the dance was meant to bring back the old Native-American way of life before the white settlers came west. It also promised to return dead relatives who had fallen at the hands of the new colonists. The dance spread throughout many tribes including the Cheyenne, Arapaho and Apache, and involved the dancer going into a trance-like state. Despite the massacre at Wounded Knee in 1890, the dance continued, in a vain attempt to restore peace, as the remaining tribes were rounded up into reservations and their way of life was gradually eroded.

The Ghost Dance was popular throughout many of the Native-American tribes

This day in history 13 November

1002 – St Brice's Day Massacre
Ordered by King Ethelred the Unready, this slaughter of many Viking men is issued after Danish raids had frequently ravaged England in the preceding years. It is believed the massacre led to future Viking raids and Danelaw.

1642 – English Civil War begins
Tensions between Charles I and Parliament reach fever pitch and civil war breaks out. It rages until 1649, with Charles beheaded and Oliver Cromwell later establishing himself as Lord Protector.

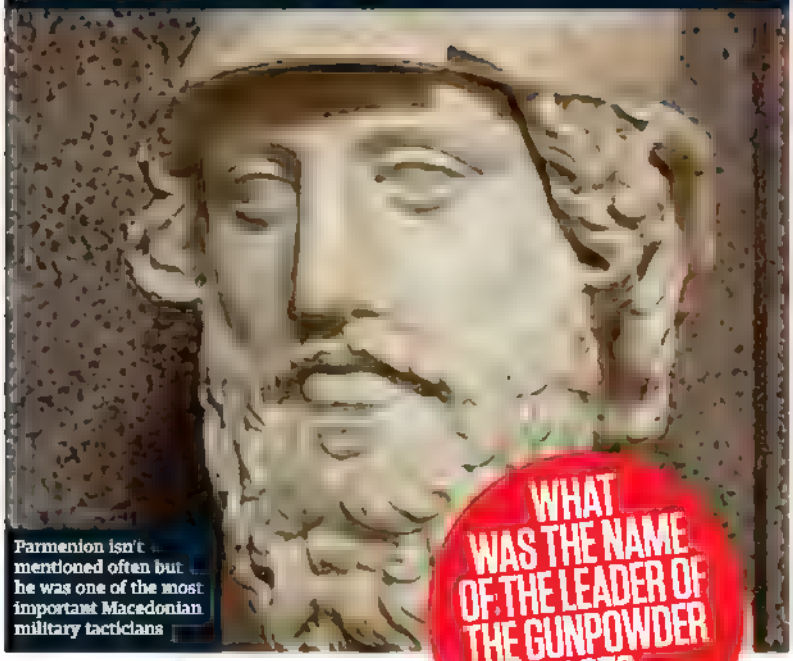
1715 – The Battle of Sheriffmuir
A key battle of the Jacobite Rebellion, the two armies clash at Sheriffmuir near Dunblane. After the battle, government forces manage to halt the advance of the Jacobite army as they retreat to Perth.

1789 – "Nothing is certain but death and taxes"
This immortal phrase is uttered by Benjamin Franklin in a letter to France's Jean-Baptiste Le Roy describing the new US Constitution. Since then, the quote has been frequently used in popular culture.

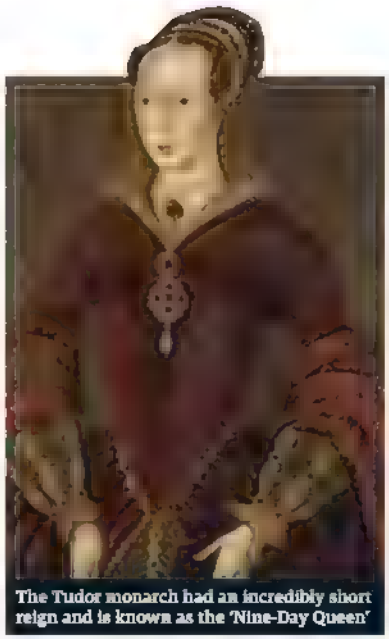
Who was Parmenion?

Elliott Reeves Giblin, Liverpool

He was a Macedonian general who served both Phillip II and Alexander the Great in their conquests of Persia. He contributed greatly to big military victories at Granikos and Issos. At one time Parmenion was second in command after Alexander, but he fell from grace after he was supposedly involved in a conspiracy to assassinate the Macedonian leader. His guilt has never been proven, but Alexander went on the defensive and Parmenion was quickly disposed of and stabbed to death without being given a chance to refute the allegations.



Parmenion isn't mentioned often but he was one of the most important Macedonian military tacticians



The Tudor monarch had an incredibly short reign and is known as the 'Nine-Day Queen'

How long was Lady Jane Grey on the throne for?

Luke Powell, Swindon

Lady Jane Grey reigned for nine days in the middle of the Tudor monarchical crisis between Edward VI and Mary I. After the sickly Edward died in 1553, his lord protector, John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, nominated her as Edward's successor in favour of Mary and Elizabeth. The plan failed spectacularly as the public rallied to Mary's cause, so the unfortunate Jane was beheaded in February 1554.

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WHAT WAS THE NAME OF THE LEADER OF THE GUNPOWDER PLOT?

Robert Catesby

Which Allied pilot shot down the most planes in World War I?

Jason Scott, Chelmsford

Hailed by none other than the Red Baron himself, Albert Ball is considered the best dogfighter on the Allied side in the First World War. With 44 confirmed kills and a possible 25 unconfirmed ones as well, Ball was an outstanding and brave pilot. He joined the army at the outbreak of the war, transferred to the Royal Flying Corps 1916 and flew on reconnaissance missions before becoming a fighter ace. On 7 May 1917, Ball was killed when his plane crashed – it is thought he experienced mechanical problems with the plane rather than being shot down. The British ace was posthumously awarded the Victoria Cross and remains an iconic figure.

As well as his flying expertise, Ball is famous for the many letters he wrote of his experiences

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1918

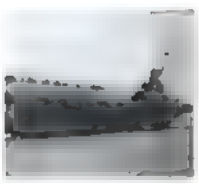
Constantinople occupied

Constantinople, the centre of the Ottoman Empire, is captured by British, French and Italian forces. It is the first time the city changes hands since the Ottoman Turks occupied the Byzantine capital in 1453.

1941

Ark Royal torpedoed

Having survived many attacks in its lifetime, the HMS Ark Royal finally runs out of luck as it is torpedoed by the German U-81 just off the coast of Gibraltar. Most of the ship's 1,487 officers and crew survive.



1947

First AK-47 made

The AK-47 assault rifle is created by Mikhail Kalashnikov and becomes immensely popular due to its low cost and durability. The inventor is rewarded with The Stalin Prize and the Order of The Red Star, as well as lifelong fame.

1971

Probe orbits Mars

NASA space probe Mariner 9 becomes the first spacecraft to orbit Mars as it comes within 1,290km (800mi) of the Red Planet's surface. The Mariner takes 7,329 images of Mars, capturing violent sandstorms.

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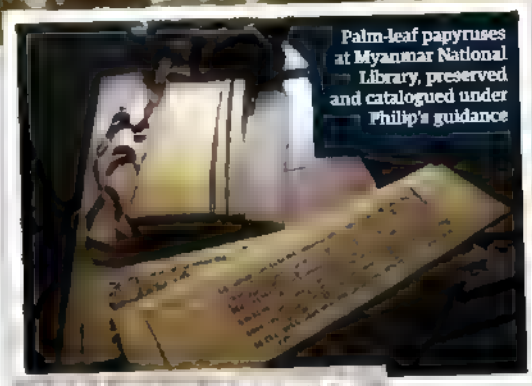
Major Philip Walter Plumb, aged 22 (1947)



Palm-leaf papyruses at Myanmar National Library, preserved and catalogued under Philip's guidance

Children washing in the street, Yangon, 1945

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Chronicler of Burmese history

Marianne Piano

My grandfather, Philip Walter Plumb, was born in the winter of 1925 at River Green in Buntingford – a Hertfordshire market town. He resided there for the duration of his life, taking on the role of its historian and chronicling Buntingford's places, people and happenings through his photograph collection and books. However, his interests and research ranged far beyond the town in which he lived. In the summer of 1945, toward the end of WWII, he was on-board a ship to Yangon (Rangoon), Burma (now Myanmar) with his platoon, as an officer in the Beds and Herts Regiment, when they received news of Japan's surrender. The war was over.

Upon disembarking at Yangon, Philip found Burma's capital to be in a terrible state, with no water supply and open roadside drains full of sewage. Despite this first impression, he developed a long-standing affection for the country and stayed in Burma for three years as part of the Army Education Corps, training and educating troops for demobilisation and a return to civilian life in a variety of occupations. He had a great love of knowledge and education, and studied for his Library Association exams while in Burma – by the time he was demobilised, he had been promoted to major and was commandant of a training centre with around 500 students under his care.

In 1992, he was one of the few individuals from outside Burma allowed to visit the country as president of the British Library Association (now the Chartered Institute of Library and Information Professionals) where he was able to assist Burmese librarians with the conservation and cataloguing of numerous irreplaceable palm-leaf books and illustrated manuscripts. His efforts and those of the Burmese National Library have ensured these scriptures can still be read and admired for many years to come.

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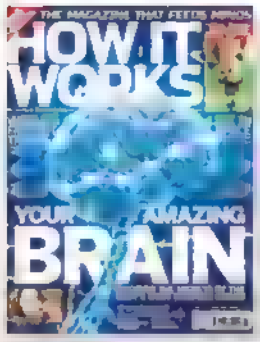

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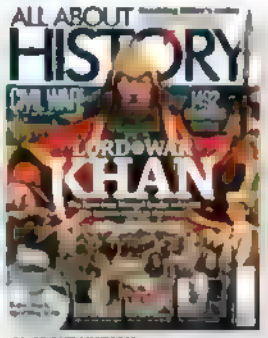

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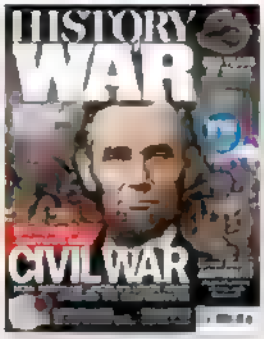

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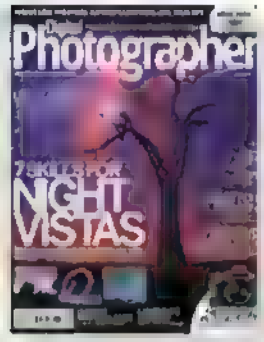

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HISTORY VS HOLLYWOOD

Fact versus fiction on the silver screen

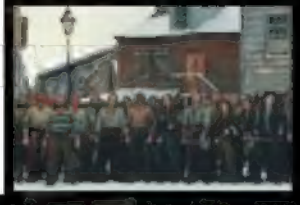
GANGS OF NEW YORK

Director: Martin Scorsese **Starring:** Leonardo DiCaprio, Cameron Diaz, Daniel Day-Lewis **Country of origin:** USA **Year made:** 2002

Does this film butcher the realities of life in the notorious New York slum?

What they got right

The overall atmosphere of the movie and the persecution that Irish immigrants faced upon moving to America is entirely true and gangs really did war among themselves regularly. The names of the Five Points gangs – Bowery Boys, Dead Rabbits, Plug Uglies, Short tails, Slaughter Houses, Swamp Angels – are also correct.



WHAT THEY GOT WRONG...

01 One of the central characters in the movie, Bill 'the Butcher' Cutting, is depicted as being alive and well in 1862. This man did exist, but his name was Bill Poole and he died in 1855 after being shot in a gambling saloon by a rival gangster, Lew Baker.

02 One member of Amsterdam's gang is a young black man, but it is extremely unlikely they would have allowed black people to join them. During the draft riots Irish immigrants attacked blacks, killing at least 119 and also targeting numerous black orphanages.

03 Throughout the movie various characters are shown drinking out of pewter mugs, and the bars are full of them. However, people stopped drinking from pewter cups in the 18th century, so glass tumblers would have been far more accurate.

04 Throughout the film Amsterdam (DiCaprio) and his father repeatedly recite a section of the Prayer to St Michael. The first time Priest Vallon speaks the prayer before the street battle is in 1846, but the prayer wasn't written until 1886 by Pope Leo XIII.

05 The film's final confrontation between the Irish and the 'natives' occurs during the Draft Riots, but in reality the showdown happened on 4-5 July 1857, not 1863. Still, it was between the Bowery Boys (Natives) and the Dead Rabbits (Irish) as depicted.

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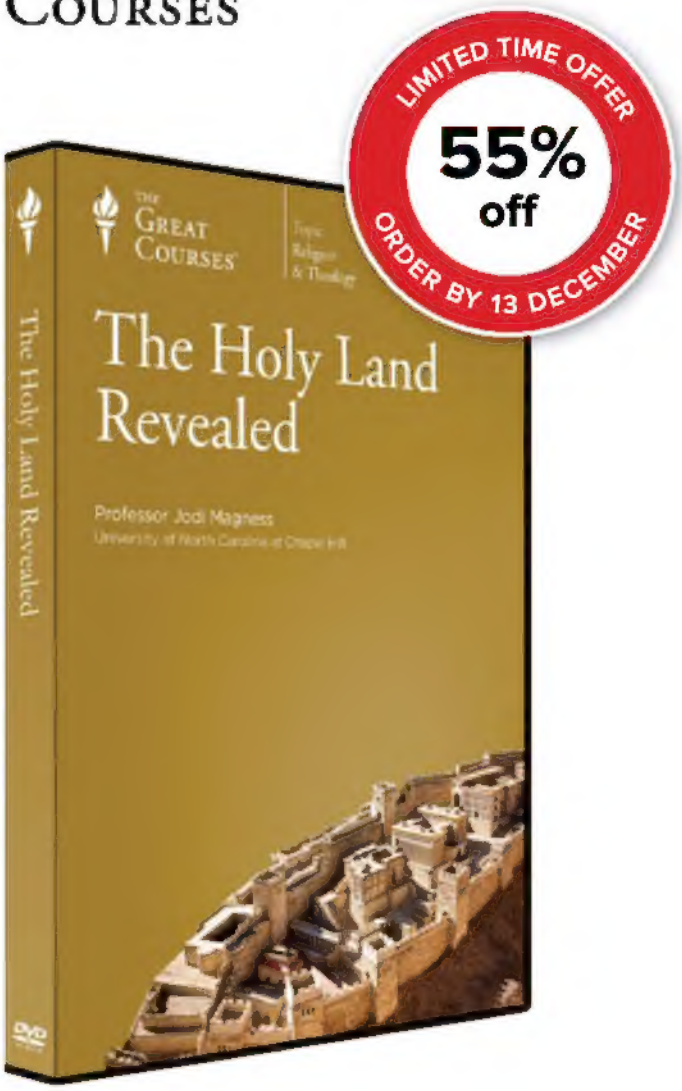

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